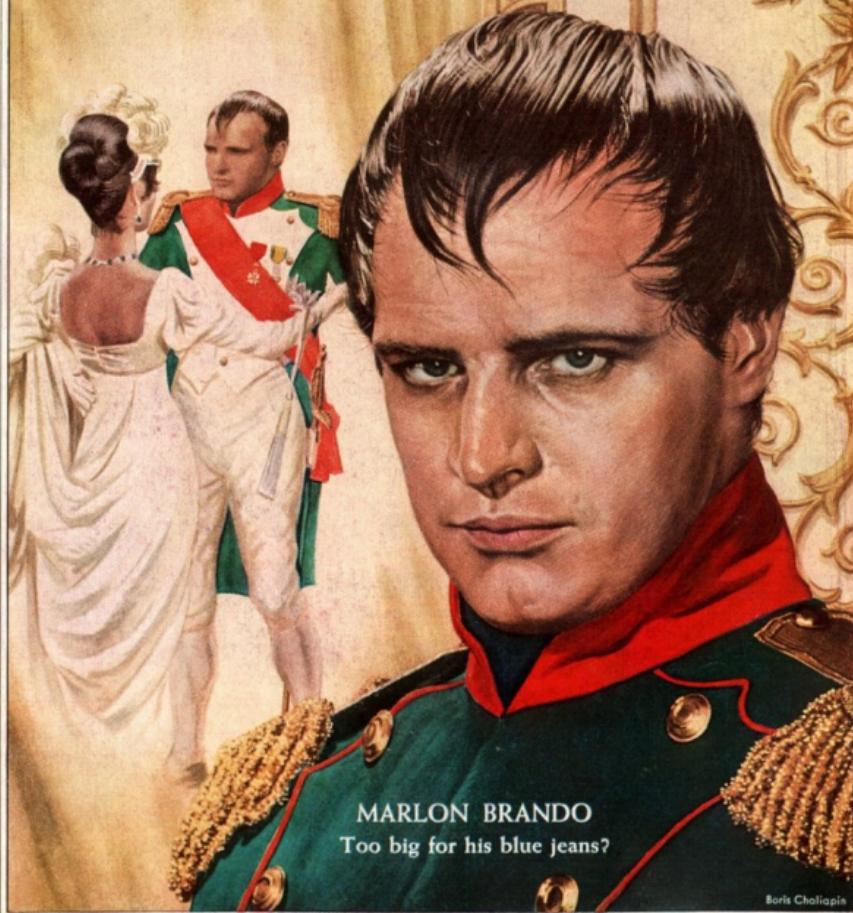


TWENTY CENTS

OCTOBER 11, 1954

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



MARLON BRANDO

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Boris Chaliapin

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U.S. PAT. OFFICE

VOL. LXIV NO. 15

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RESEARCH KEEPS

B.F.Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER



The fire chief calls it "delivering more merchandise"

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich improvement in rubber

THE chief in Omaha, Neb., where this picture was taken, says he's "in business to satisfy customers" like anyone else, and his merchandise is water where and when it's needed.

Fire hose used to be heavy, bulky; it took too much strength and time to lift and carry; it wasted those precious seconds that often determine whether or not lives and property can be saved. Fire chiefs couldn't "deliver enough merchandise" in time.

B. F. Goodrich engineers set out to design a lighter hose, one that could get into action faster. They used a new

kind of cord in the woven jacket that increases hose strength 50%—and does it with a 23% saving in weight, and without loss of water capacity.

Today, fire trucks can carry a third more hose, and firemen can get it up ladders to the fire much faster because B. F. Goodrich found this new way to make fire hose lighter, more flexible, without sacrificing strength. More water can get at fires faster—and so save property and (often) lives.

Rubber fire hose was the first product of The B. F. Goodrich Company. It has been continuously improved

since 1870. So have all kinds of hose, belting and other rubber products that industry uses. Today it is literally impossible to buy a B. F. Goodrich product that has not been bettered through this constant program of improvement. Your local BFG distributor will be glad to show you many examples of improvement in the rubber products your business uses. *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Dept. M-324, Akron 18, Ohio.*

B.F.Goodrich
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
DIVISION

We Wouldn't Be In Today's Air Age

—If We Hadn't Had A Free, Competitive Oil Industry

by

RALPH S.
DAMON

President,
Trans World Airlines

You can step aboard a plane at noon in New York today and dine in San Francisco tonight. You can breakfast in Washington, D. C., and lunch in Chicago... or you can leave New York in the late afternoon and be in almost any capital in Europe for lunch or dinner the following evening. Just a matter of routine, these days—part of the almost 19 billion passenger miles U. S. domestic air-lines will fly this year.

Yet this still swiftly-growing industry, which has literally grown into manhood during my own working lifetime, didn't just happen. And while the spotlight has justly been on the swift, shining planes and the men who fly them, it's worth remembering that today's air age as we know it couldn't have come about if we hadn't had a free, competitive oil industry.

Today's planes—and I can say this out of 35 years of first-hand observation—are the result of the closest kind of teamwork between plane



Ralph S. Damon, president of TWA, has been active in aviation ever since he served as an Army flyer in World War I. In the early 30's he was instrumental in developing such noted aircraft as the Curtis-Wright Junior and the Condor. During World War II he put into high gear the production of the famous P-47 Thunderbolt fighter. By Presidential appointment, he is a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

designers, engine designers and oil scientists. The whole spectacular history of aviation in this country demonstrates the success of this collaboration. And throughout this history, America's oil companies have surely lived up to their great responsibility for aviation's development.

Abundant supplies of low cost fuels were just a beginning. Year after year, better fuels helped make better, more efficient engines possible. And every step of the way, for oilmen, engine-makers and aviation people alike, the spur has been the driving force of competition—under

a system where the opportunity for rewards exists.

This competition in America today is real and it is constant. I know, for when TWA buys aviation gasoline in the U. S. (we used some 107 million gallons last year) we are able to buy in a competitive market, with many companies anxious to bid for our business.

We, in commercial aviation, benefit with quality oil products at the lowest possible prices. And because the airlines are competitive, these benefits are swiftly passed along to you, the public.

*This is one of a series of reports by outstanding Americans who were invited to examine the job being done by the U. S. oil industry.
This page is presented for your information by The American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y.*

THREE KEYS TO THE CONTROL OF DIABETES

DIET



EXERCISE



INSULIN



DIET . . . Many diabetics can successfully control their condition by following a carefully regulated but varied and nutritious diet. There is one basic rule, however, that all diabetics must observe—they must restrict their intake of those foods that readily change to sugar in the body.

EXERCISE . . . In the successful treatment of diabetes, exercise is essential because it helps keep blood sugar at a safe level. In other words, exercise helps "burn up" sugars and starches so that they do not accumulate in the system and cause distressing symptoms.

INSULIN . . . This substance is indispensable in those cases of severe diabetes that cannot be controlled by diet and exercise. Thanks to the development of increasingly effective forms of insulin . . . as well as greater knowledge of the disease resulting from continued research . . . diabetes can generally be controlled more successfully than ever before.

It is estimated that one million Americans are known to have diabetes today. By faithfully cooperating with their doctors in using the three keys to diabetes control, most diabetics . . . young and old . . . can usually live full and active lives. What a contrast between this bright outlook and the old days when so little could be done to save diabetics!

Studies indicate that millions of our people, who do not have diabetes *now*, are likely to develop it some time in the future. This is why it is so important to know the following facts:

1. *You are more likely to develop diabetes if . . .*
 - a. the disease has occurred in your family
 - b. you are middle-aged and overweight.
2. *You should suspect diabetes if . . .*
 - a. you notice weight loss despite con-

stant hunger and high food consumption

b. you feel constantly fatigued, thirsty, or urinate excessively.

Early in its course, diabetes may cause no symptoms at all. In fact, it may progress silently and damage your health before you are aware of it. This points up the necessity of regular medical examinations. The earlier diabetes is discovered and treated, the better are the chances to bring it under control.

Fortunately, tests for diabetes detection are simple, speedy and painless. Everyone should have periodic health examinations . . . *including urinalysis*. If the test shows sugar, your doctor can make further examinations which tell whether you have diabetes. If you have the disease, you and your doctor can work together to help control it. With proper precautions, your chances of living long, happily and usefully are unusually good today.

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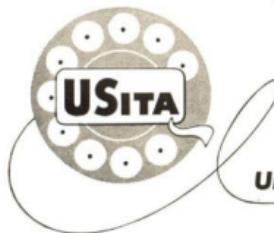
Any way you look at it . . . by the day . . . by the month . . . by the year . . . the 1½ billion dollar Independent Telephone Industry is one of this country's fastest growing businesses!

• Telephone instrument in photograph above manufactured by Automatic Electric Company, Chicago, Illinois.

United States Independent Telephone Association

Pennsylvania Building : Washington, D. C.

TIME, OCTOBER 11, 1954



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LETTERS

The Curtain of Ignorance

Sir:

As a former radio propaganda writer for Army Psychological Warfare in the Far East, I was appalled when I read Attlee's favorable impressions on Red China [Sept. 20]. As we G.I.s used to say: "Never happen!" . . .

LAWRENCE A. BREHNE
North Bergen, N.J.

Sir:

Re the Labor Party's visit to China: if Attlee and clique wish to see real Chinese democracy, may I suggest an enlightening trip to the island of Formosa. Only there can they today expect to see uninhibited Chinese reaction to social and political injustices—and they won't need their "made-in-Socialist England" rose-colored glasses to enjoy these advancements being made by the "New" China developing on Formosa.

GEORGE C. KENNEDY JR.
Philadelphia

Sir:

Your "Curtain of Ignorance" article about Attlee et al. is an unblushing twisting and slanting of the news. Surely you underestimate the intelligence of the American reader. Up here we believe there is a great deal of truth in what Attlee says . . .

C. C. MAHON

Calgary, Alta.

Sir:

. . . All over the world reports come in showing the common man wavering in his resolution against slavery, obviously trying to convince himself that "coexistence" is the answer. The ordinary man doesn't become concerned about the Communist advance (be

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Subscription Rates: Continental U.S., 1 yr., \$6.00; 2 yrs., \$10.50; 3 yrs., \$14.50. Canada and Yukon, 1 yr., \$6.50; 2 yrs., \$11.50; 3 yrs., \$15.50. Plane-speeded editions: to Hawaii and Alaska, 1 yr., \$8.00; 2 yrs., \$14.50; 3 yrs., \$20.00. Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, Continental Europe, Guam and Japan, 1 yr., \$12.50; all other countries, 1 yr., \$15.00. For U.S. Government personnel abroad, monthly personnel everywhere in the world, 1 yr., \$4.75.

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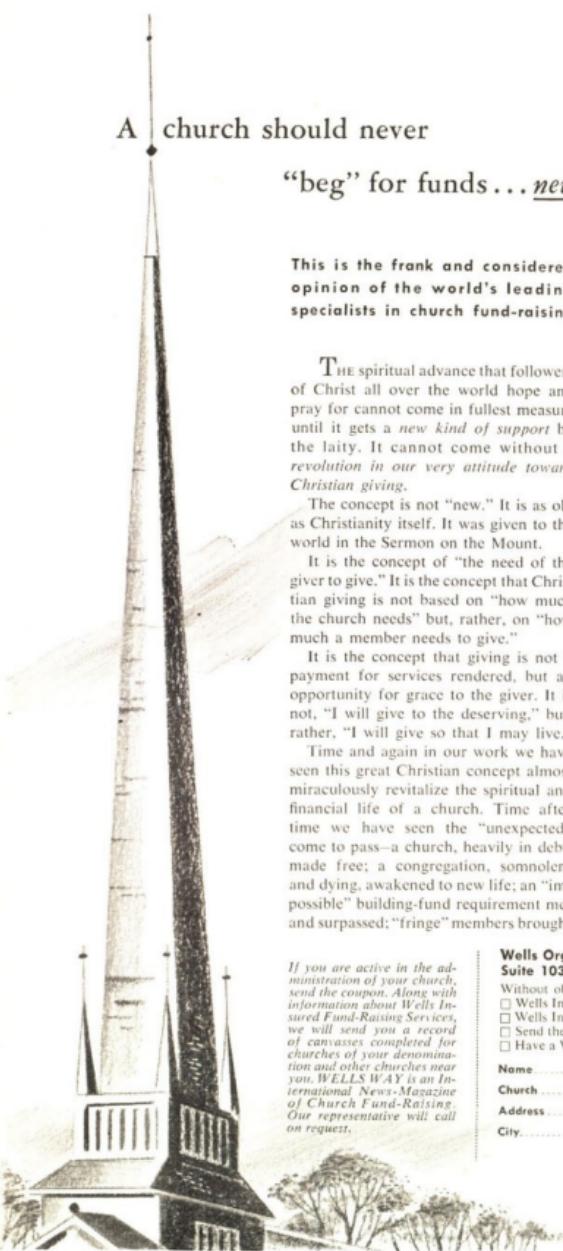
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Volume LXIV
Number 15

TIME, OCTOBER 11, 1954



A church should never “beg” for funds... never!

This is the frank and considered opinion of the world's leading specialists in church fund-raising

THE spiritual advance that followers of Christ all over the world hope and pray for cannot come in fullest measure until it gets a new kind of support by the laity. It cannot come without a revolution in our very attitude toward Christian giving.

The concept is not "new." It is as old as Christianity itself. It was given to the world in the Sermon on the Mount.

It is the concept of "the need of the giver to give." It is the concept that Christian giving is not based on "how much the church needs" but, rather, on "how much a member needs to give."

It is the concept that giving is not a payment for services rendered, but an opportunity for grace to the giver. It is not, "I will give to the deserving," but, rather, "I will give so that I may live."

Time and again in our work we have seen this great Christian concept almost miraculously revitalize the spiritual and financial life of a church. Time after time we have seen the "unexpected" come to pass—a church, heavily in debt, made free; a congregation, somnolent and dying, awakened to new life; an "impossible" building-fund requirement met and surpassed; "fringe" members brought

If you are active in the administration of your church, send the coupon. Along with information about Wells Insured Fund-Raising for your church, we will send you a record of canvases completed for churches of your denomination and other churches near you. *WELLS WAY* is an International News-Magazine of Church Fund-Raising. Our representative will call on request.

back to active participation.

But we cannot be astonished that these things happen. Do we not have the words of Our Lord Himself to guarantee that they will? Does He not tell us, if the text may be paraphrased, that our interests will follow our dollars?

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. —MATTHEW 6:21.

Our organization is the largest of its kind in the world. We help churches solve their financial problems by creative fund-raising, not by begging. During the next twelve months we will meet with and advise over 6,000 churches regarding their financial programs and fund-raising problems, entirely without obligation.

During the same twelve months we will take active, on-the-ground direction of more than 1,500 fund-raising canvasses—many for annual budgets only, others for capital needs. In every one of them, Christ's own concept of giving will be the Way.

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is interested in low taxes and high income, i.e., the immediate future) until it is very nearly too late. Then he panics and switches to coexistence . . .

I think history will conclude that democracy as an institution was exterminated, like the dodo and the passenger pigeon, because it was unable to anticipate trouble with intelligent action; it could only react blindly like a jellyfish when stimulated by immediate contact . . .

ALFRED B. MASON
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Sir:
. . . Possibly the efforts of simple, sincere men searching for a way out are beyond your ken.

HUGH J. MAGUIRE
Collingdale, Pa.

Sir:
. . . The prevalent American attitude is that Red China is an enemy and is totally and irrevocably wedded in policy to the Soviet Union. The more common attitude outside of the U.S. is that there is a possibility that Red China can be weaned away from Russia, that its size and its national pride will make it an uncomfortable satellite for Russia to try to manage . . .

Attlee would prefer to see a China that feels in a position to be a little aloof from Russia. A Communist China which regards itself as the equal of Russia and which may feel that its interests clash with those of Russia in Asia is a better prospect for the Western world than a China which is made to feel that it must lean on Russia or face the prospect of having enemies on both flanks . . .

DUDLEY A. BRISTOW
Willowdale, Ont.

Sir:
Even ubiquitous TIME has no bureau in Dante's inferno—but is not Beelzebub your stronger? Only supernatural news sources could have supplied Mr. Attlee's comments he did not make about a place he did not visit ("Different people had different tastes, but it did seem rather too hot").

What is the use of condensing the news, if in the space you save you print such devilish vapor?

JOHN DELEJ

New York City

¶ TIME found the shades up.—ED.

Diamonds on the Left

Sir:
My God! How can you so misclassify news as to put Prophet Jones on your otherwise fine religious page [Sept. 20]? Doesn't this newsworthy bit belong rather under People? Appearing under Religion it seems more like sacrilege.

(THE REV.) THEODORE H. RESSLER
Church of the Messiah
Flushing, L.I.

Shots in the Dark

Sir:
Hearty congratulations on your spread of color shots taken at night [Sept. 20]. As a former Buffalonian who has seen the Falls from many angles both day and night I can only say "bravo" for a shot of the Falls that I'll forever be envious of . . .

T. J. GOULD

Baltimore

Sir:
Your pictures [were] great and very colorful—but why in the world did you leave out the most beautiful "Sight in Lights" in

TIME, OCTOBER 11, 1954

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35	111.10	130.70	101.18
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*If annual dividend is applied toward payment of the premium—based on the Company's 1954 Dividend Illustration and Interest Rate. This is not a guarantee, estimate or promise of dividends or results.

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FLORSHEIM

Style News

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Created originally as a leisure-time shoe, the Florsheim tassel slip-on has taken its rightful place in the day-long style picture—equally correct for dress or business; at home with sport coat or dinner jacket.



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black calf tassel slip-on;
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America? I am referring to the lights seen in the hills of Berkeley and Oakland from the San Francisco Bay bridge.

TOM W. MCLEOD

Valdosta, Ga.

Sir:

Please rent a blimp for Mr. George Hunter and insist that he continue his series of photographs . . .

JOHN H. MORTON, M.D.

Los Angeles

Tantalizing Tiglon

Sir:

In TIME, Sept. 20 you state that Irving Ives has been described "as a political tiglon."

I guess I'll have to throw away my dictionaries—I give up. What's a tiglon?

R. A. HUEBNER, V.M.D.

Havertown, Pa.

Sir:

. . . If you are going to use words of undisclosed meaning, words that are ultradictionary and metempirical, and otherwise indulge in the egghead propensity of flying off into the wide blue yonder, how are we, as telluric clods, to know what you are talking about or what you are up to?

HERBERT MIRSCHEL

Hempstead, L.I.

¶ As any zoophilic tellurian should



United Press

know, a tiglon (*see cut*) is the offspring of a male tiger and a female lion.—ED.

A Fitting Style

Sir:

Your April 26 story on our radio program, *Night Watch*, was an excellent article, well written, and one that we are very proud of. However, I disagreed with [your statement]: "The program's principal drawback is Reed's own overdramatic commentary." . . .

Recently, we went back and replayed some of our early shows, including the ones that were reviewed by your magazine. As much as I hate to admit it, your analysis was correct. I definitely over dramatized the events. Since that time . . . I have changed into a more matter-of-fact style and let the dramatic event carry the situation. I sincerely believed I was right, but time and experience have proved that your reviewer was correct . . .

DONN REED

Hollywood

Judgments & Prophecies

Sir:

It is a pleasure to see that page of Judgments & Prophecies, where men speak out their ideas and call men and countries by their correct names and do not hide their identities. I would like to quote a prophecy by Teddy Roosevelt, a man who spoke out



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his convictions, with only one meaning. I would place the date about 1914.

"If Germany is smashed, it is perfectly possible that later she will have to be supported as a bulwark against the Slav by the nations of Western Europe."

For the moment, France is delaying its fulfillment.

B. A. PRINCE

Westfield, Mass.

Sir:

"Collective Security a Myth?" (TIME, Sept. 20). Fiddlesticks. In a world where atomic bombers can reach any place in less than a day, there is no security for any nation except a collective security.

Sure, the U.N. has failed to provide collective security. That is the failure of the U.N., not of collective security. If the U.N. were truly a U.N., we would have collective security . . .

With prayer, clear thinking and hard work, let us go forward, not backward, from the U.N. There is a pattern by which nations can achieve collective security, even as states already have within the national framework . . .

(THE REV.) FRANKLIN LOEHR
Los Angeles

The P.F.C.'s

Sir:

"Veterans' payments double the price of war?" (TIME, Sept. 13). What did the stay-at-home civilian proffering to do to the cost of war?

Wars would be cheaper if we bred soldiers, didn't pay them, and exterminated the "veterans" after each conflict. Then you Poor Foolish Civilians could keep all the money.

PETER B. SMITH

San Francisco

Sir:

. . . We should suggest to those Legionnaires who are agitating for this \$100 per month pension at the age of 60 that they earn it by correspondence courses, active duty for training, participation in reserve drill as the rest of us are.

FRANK R. REYNOLDS
Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.

Modesto, Calif.

Pressure Point

Sir:

Re "Supercooled Blood," (Sept. 13) has Dr. Scholander considered the fact that the freezing point of liquids and solutions is affected by pressure, so that increasing pressures bring about a lowering of the freezing point of a liquid-solid system? . . .

HOWARD S. STERN

Waterford, N.Y.

¶ Increased pressure at lower depths is a factor in keeping Dr. Scholander's arctic fish in circulation, but is not enough to explain the mystery.—ED.

Boilermaker

Sir:

I was delighted by your article "The Great Steamer" (Sept. 20), as, I am sure, were the great many other lovers of steam and antique autos in the U.S. Paul Tuske's adventure is part of the great glory of an almost lost art: automobile fun . . .

There is only one recorded incident of a steam car boiler explosion. This occurred at a testing of the Stanley Steam Car Co., when the boiler was tested to destruction under conditions impossible in an automobile. I heard of one other incident, during the '20s; however, I don't think it should count, as the boiler was being used as a still at the time . . .

LEONARD W. FELSTINGER
Monterey, Calif.



Stetson Ivy League, Ten Dollars

Stetson makes charcoal something to talk about

The news in the Stetson Ivy League is new charcoal shades to blend with the new darker suits, shoes and accessories. Charcoal blacks—like the spots on a Dalmatian. Charcoal grays—like burnt match heads. Charcoal browns in-

spired by cordovan. Notice this hat's narrower brim and subtly tapered crown designed for today's lean lapel look. See the Stetson Ivy League, today—\$10.* Other Stetson hats from \$12.95 to \$100. Stetson is part of the man.

(*Price slightly higher in Canada.)

The Stetson "Cushioned-to-fit" leather has been the standard of hat comfort for over 70 years. Stetson Hats are made only by John B. Stetson Company, and its affiliated companies throughout the world.



BARGAIN FARES everywhere

Now everyone can afford to fly TWA. Just compare the fare by TWA Sky Tourist with the total cost by rail or bus — including meals, pillows, tips and the many other incidentals you pay for during surface trips. You'll discover TWA speed and convenience cost no more. And service is beyond compare. You fly on world-proven Constellations piloted by million-mile crews, enjoy prompt service by ever-attentive hostesses. Best of all, you can go now and take a year or more to pay with TWA's "Time Pay Plan"!

Where in the world do you want to go? For reservations and information, call TWA or see your TWA travel agent. If more convenient, write TWA, "Skyliner Holidays," 380 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17, N.Y.

Fly the finest...

FLY TWA SKY TOURIST AND SAVE!

Destination	One Way	Down Payment
New York to London one way	\$425.00	\$43.00
New York to Paris one way	\$461.00	\$47.00
New York to Rome one way	\$551.40	\$55.40
New York to Frankfurt one way	\$493.60	\$49.60
Coast to Coast	\$ 99.00 <small>(plus tax)</small>	\$10.90

Fares to Europe effective during Thrift Season, Nov. 1 through Mar. 31.

FLY TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES



the wonderful
woollens
of the world
come from Britain . . .

Beauty and breeding mark British Woollens as the most famous in all the world. Age-old British skill is lavished on these luxurious fabrics to give them an individuality which is unmistakable. They literally have centuries of unparalleled performance behind them. And when you consider their fashionable long life, their cost is much more modest than you might think. Fine stores everywhere feature British Woollens for the entire family. When you shop for clothes, it will pay you to ask for them.

Naturally...

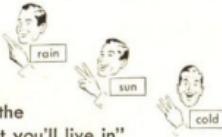
British Woollens



Dress by Harvey Berlin



Alligator Coats Make Sense...



it's the
coat you'll live in"

Day in, day out, in all kinds of weather, nothing beats an Alligator for quality, style, comfort or value! Superior fabrics, expert tailoring, exclusive water repellent processing...that's Alligator!



Alligator's
perfectly
balanced blend!
DACRON®
AND WORSTED
Gabardine

\$40⁷⁵

"Super" in 3 important ways: wrinkle resistance, water-repellency, long wear. 50% Dacron, 50% very fine all-wool worsted.



Look smart in the rain. Here's rain protection so light, smart, handy, you'll *enjoy* wearing it...in the rain, in the sun, in chilly evenings, too! Shown: TRAVEL-WEIGHT Single-breasted, \$19.75; trench model, \$20.75.

Other Alligator Coats, water repellent or water-proof, from **\$8.50**.

*DuPont's polyester fiber



THE ALLIGATOR COMPANY • ST. LOUIS • NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES

A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

A bit of fiscal history in the form of an overdue debt came to light the other day in a letter from TIME Reader Don King of Dallas. He explained that he had been driving across the plains of Texas with an old newspaper friend, when they began talking about the thoroughness of TIME's worldwide news coverage. Wrote King:

AS a newspaperman, foreign correspondent and TIME reader for 25 years, I could speak with some authority. During this discussion, I also remembered the time when I had some personal experience in reporting for TIME. I told my friend the story and he urged me to write and tell you about it.

It began on a June morning in Shanghai in 1932. I was then a correspondent for the United Press. In front of the North China Daily News Building on the Bund I ran into one of TIME's editors, who was on a trip through China. In the course of our

might make a sport story for his magazine. He asked me to mail New York full background on the upcoming game between our club and the Marine Corps team, and after the game cable New York the score and the highlights of the day.

I did both. But the cable company credit manager refused to accept my message slugged RTP (receiver to pay). So I had to pay the cable tolls on the message. The next day I billed TIME, not for my services, just for the cable tolls that I had paid. I heard nothing more about it, except that later I did read a brief item in TIME based on my material (TIME, July 11, 1932).

I am not able to offer any proof of this obligation, since I lost all my records and almost everything else except my life, wife and daughter when I got out of Shanghai a couple of jumps ahead of the Communist occupation in 1949.

Actually, I'm not very anxious to collect. For years now I have been able to state, with quiet dignity, that TIME



that he became interested in an extracurricular activity of mine, which was managing the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, the oldest U.S. organization in Shanghai. The club was originally formed in 1865, and it frequently played the Presbyterian Mission at Sungkien, an all-Chinese team captained by onetime Premier Tang Shaoyi. Early competition was also found in the crews of clipper ships, later from visiting warships of the U.S. Navy, and finally mainly from men in the famed 4th Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps. The Fourth of July was always the big game of the year, the highlight of the American community's celebration that followed the consul-general's reception and the big party at the American Club.

As I explained this, the TIME editor became interested in the event as a bit of expatriate Americana and thought it

magazine owes me money. In fact, I have unfailingly so stated whenever the name of the magazine has been mentioned. Listing TIME among my accounts receivable is an asset out of all proportion to the amount of money involved, particularly since I always neglect to mention the sum—\$10.60.

WITH belated commiseration to Reader King, whose team lost that 1932 ball game to the Marines 12-4, and embarrassed by the fact that his bank account is still short \$10.60. TIME Business Manager James A. Thomason has finally squared the account.

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen

If this solid gold Inca God could speak he'd tell you the word *simpatico* means "congenial."



"**Simpatico**"
is the word for this
South American
Sky Cruise — only **\$87 down**
payment
from New York

Fly now — pay later!

You can circle the Magic Continent
with Pan American and Panagra.



Rio round trip, \$73 down, 12 payments of \$6066 each. Or, Lima, round trip, \$55 down, 12 payments of \$4582 each. Visit either city and you'll know why travellers say, "You haven't seen anything 'til you've seen South America."



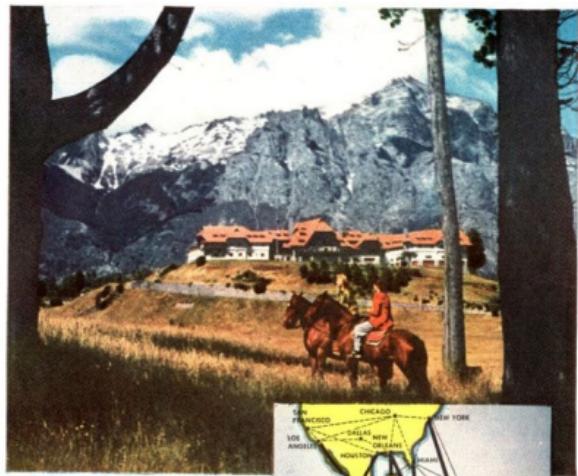
Imagine viewing snow-capped mountains from a foam-rubber cushioned arm chair, visiting colorful cities glowing with Latin hospitality, being waited on hand and foot in ultramodern hotels. You're right — you're imagining the most agreeable vacation ever.

And it's so easy to have. Simply use the new Pan Am "Pay-Later" Plan. In New York, you put \$87 down, pay the balance in twelve monthly installments of \$7280.

Similar easy payments from virtually any city in the U.S.A. via the P.A.A. gateway cities of New York, Miami, New Orleans, Houston or Los Angeles.

Go one way, return the other

You can see both coasts of South America by pressurized DC-6B tourist service. Pan American's *Rainbow* service down the East Coast from New York to Buenos Aires. *El Pacifico* from "B.A." to Panama via Panagra's West Coast route—continuing to Miami over PAA's route. Note: *Deluxe, first-class service is also covered by the "Pay-Later" Plan*. Take PAA's luxurious President service on the East Coast . . . El Inter-American on the West Coast. Berths available at small extra cost. See your Travel Agent or Pan American.

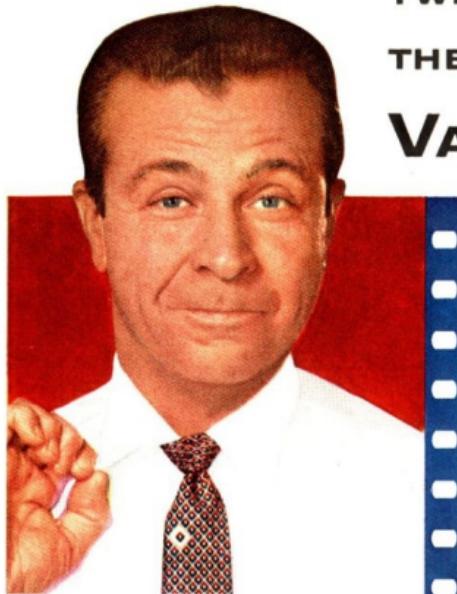


Bariloche, south of Buenos Aires, in the beautiful lake district. Go now—while prices are low dollarwise due to favorable exchange rates. Use the convenient Pan Am "Pay-Later" Plan.



Fly PANACRA and

PAN AMERICAN
PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS



DICK POWELL, Producer-Director of RKO's
CinemaScope Production "THE CONQUEROR"
Color by Technicolor

TWIST IT...TWIRL IT...
THE REVOLUTIONARY
VAN HEUSEN
WON'T



You'll appreciate the competitive price of these amazing shirts. They're available in several collar styles and colors. With Button or French cuffs. All in all, we think this is the best shirt-buy in the world today. Don't you agree?

VAN HEUSEN CENTURY SHIRTS

White \$3.95, Color \$4.50, Superfine Whites \$4.95

Philippe-Jones Corp., New York 16, N. Y., Makers of Van Heusen Shirts
Sport Shirts • Ties • Pajamas • Handkerchiefs • Underwear • Swimwear

BEND IT... CURL IT...

NEW SOFT COLLAR ON

CENTURY SHIRTS

WRINKLE... EVER!



There's not another collar like it in the world! It's a soft, needs-no-starch, *one-piece* collar—made exclusively by Van Heusen. It's the reason why the Van Heusen Century is becoming the world's most popular shirt.



Look! You can twist it, bend it, put it through any "torture test." You'll never get a wrinkle into this one. It lies smooth and neat *always*, no matter how hard you wear it! No starch, no stays, no "crutches."



It's a cinch to iron our patented Van Heusen Century collar perfectly. Just iron it flat, flip it — it folds itself. The fold-line is woven in permanently. That goes for all 5 collar styles on our Van Heusen Century.



Ordinary collars are made of three different layers of fabric. Stitched or "glued" together. They need starch or stays. Yet they still wrinkle, buckle and wilt with depressing speed. And how well you know it!



How does it wear? Certified tests prove that Van Heusen Century shirts give you up to 80 wearings and washings —about twice the wear you usually get from ordinary shirts. Yet they don't cost you a penny more.



This smart business woman
can drive 8600 cars...without buying one!



Amazing but quite true! When many modern business women travel by train or plane, they rent a new car from Hertz at their destination. Or, they rent a car in their own city for local business calls. Yes, in your own city . . . and in more than 550 cities throughout the world . . . Hertz Service offers you 8600 cars! The rental rate is quite reasonable. For example: At the Hertz office in Greensboro, North Carolina, the 24 hour daily rate is \$5.50, plus 8 cents per mile, including gasoline, oil and insurance. The total cost for a trip of 30 miles in one day is only \$7.90, whether one person or five ride. Rates are lower by the week. Rates vary slightly in different sections of the country.

RENT A NEW CAR FROM
HERTZ

...drive it as your own

HERTZ SERVICE: what it is and how to get it



Hertz Rent-A-Car Service is available in more than 550 cities throughout the world. You can rent a new Ford or other fine car for an hour, day, week or longer and drive it as your own wherever you please.

Hertz furnishes all gasoline, oil, Public Liability, Property Damage, Fire and Theft Insurance, and \$100.00 deductible collision protection—at no extra cost! Should you buy additional gasoline or oil, Hertz reimburses you for the full amount.

How to Get It—Look in your telephone directory under "H" for your nearest Hertz office. Show the Hertz attendant your driver's license and proper identification, and off you go in a new clean car.

Advance Reservations—To be sure of a car locally or in another city, make a reservation

in advance. Any Hertz office will reserve a car for you, anywhere. Also, any airline or railroad ticket agent will make a reservation for you when you reserve your space or purchase your ticket. *Always insist on Hertz!*

Hertz Charge Cards, honored at any Hertz office, are issued to business firms and individuals who qualify. The card serves as identification, eliminates deposit requirements, and provides credit privileges if desired. Holders of Air Travel Cards and Rail Credit Cards enjoy the same privileges.

Additional Information—Call your nearest Hertz office or—write or phone Hertz Rent-A-Car System, Dept. 510, 218 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois. Phone WEBster 9-5165.



HERTZ Rent-A-Car SYSTEM

Now serving you in more than 550 cities throughout the United States, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Hawaii, New Zealand, Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Great Britain, Ireland and Switzerland.

A New England Mutual agent ANSWERS SOME QUESTIONS about

when to buy life insurance

THE MAN PICKING ORANGES is Richard A. Mills of San Diego, California, long one of New England Mutual's leading agents. He can't devote as much time as he'd like to his El Cajon Valley orange grove because his big interest is helping people in their personal estate planning. Friends often ask Dick questions like those on this page—and they get straight, sensible answers. Throughout the U.S. there are some 1200 New England Mutual agents—all of them glad to give folks the same help that Dick gives. *P.S. New England Mutual insured its first California policyholder in 1849.*



"**What do you mean by my 'life insurance age' — and what effect does it have on my buying a policy?**"

The younger your age when you buy insurance, the lower the premium that you pay during the entire life of the policy. But remember — your "insurance age" changes 6 months before your actual age. To set that lower rate for all the years ahead, be sure to buy at least 6 months before your next birthday.

"**My children are very young and my salary is still pretty low. I know I probably need more life insurance — but shouldn't I wait till I'm a little better off?**"

Possibly yes — but don't take it for granted that you can't afford it now. You might be very pleasantly surprised. Any good life insurance man will be glad to show you the exact figures on a program worked out especially for you. A plan you can undertake step by step as your income grows. And remember this important fact: If you have young children, life insurance is the most vital item on the budget after food, clothing and shelter.

"**An older friend of mine just bought life insurance for his little five-year-old grandson. Seems unusual — what's the idea?**"

It's quite probable that your friend bought New England Mutual's Junior Estate Builder — a new policy designed exclusively for youngsters between the ages of 1 and 15. This plan has a remarkably attractive feature. Every \$1,000 of insurance bought between these ages jumps automatically to \$5,000 when the child reaches 21. But there's no extra cost — the low original premium stays the same. The child is guaranteed a substantial amount of life insurance protection as soon as he begins to take on grownup responsibilities.

"**How much truth is there about 'having to die to win'?**"

It's only true in the case of term insurance. With a New England life policy you can retire on the same dollars you've used to protect your family. At first your chief need is to provide a guaranteed income for your family if you should die. But later on you need a retirement income for yourself. This is easily arranged at your request through the liberal options of The New England Mutual policy contract. Any New England Mutual agent will tell you about these options and why the steadily growing cash values make it advisable to buy as young as you can.

The NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL



Life Insurance Company of Boston

THE COMPANY THAT FOUNDED MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE IN AMERICA—1835

Can you answer these? What are the first 5 things a family man should buy life insurance for? What advantages does retirement income insurance have over an endowment policy to provide income for your old age? Read answers in FREE BOOKLET — "Your Life Insurance Guide" — full of helpful information. MAIL COUPON TODAY.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, P. O. Box 333-T6, Boston 17, Mass.

Please send me, by mail and without obligation, the booklet, "Your Life Insurance Guide".

Name

Street

City & State



JUDY GARLAND
JAMES MASON

IN
"A STAR
IS BORN"

WARNER BROS.
PRESENT IT IN
CINEMASCOPE
TECHNICOLOR
AND STEREOFONIC SOUND

*The most
anticipated
motion picture
of our time
is now ready
for your
acclaim.*

ALSO STARRING
JACK CARSON
CHARLES BICKFORD

TOM NOONAN MOSS HART • GEORGE CUKOR • SIDNEY LUFT • A TRANSCONA ENTERPRISES PROD. • WARNER BROS.
PRESENTED BY
HAROLD ARLEN AND IRA GERSHWIN THE MAN THAT GOT AWAY • IT'S A NEW WORLD • GOTTA HAVE ME GO WITH YOU • HERE'S WHAT I'M HERE FOR • SOMEONE AT LAST • LOSE THAT LONG FAD



CLEO F. CRAIG
President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Started with the Bell System as an *assistant man* in St. Louis in 1913.



ALLERTON F. BROOKS
President of The Southern New England Telephone Company. Started with Bell System as *engineer's assistant* in New Haven in 1911.



EDWIN M. CLARK
President of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Started with the Bell System as an *installer* in New York in 1923.



SANFORD B. COUSIN
President of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company. Started with the Bell System as a *traffic man* in New York in 1920.



WILLIAM A. HUGHES
President of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. Started with the Bell System as a *groundman* in Kansas City, Mo., in 1917.



WILLIAM V. KAHLER
President of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. Started with the Bell System as an *engineering assistant* in New York in 1922.



WALTER K. KOCH
President of The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co. Started with the Bell System as a *traffic student* in Denver in 1923.



KEITH S. McHUGH
President of The New York Telephone Company. Started his telephone career with the Bell System as a *clerk* in New York in 1919.



JAMES B. MORRISON
President of The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Companies. Started with Bell System as *engineering assistant* in Washington in 1925.



CLIFTON W. PHALE
President of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. Started with the Bell System as a *lineman* in 1928.

Up from the Ranks

These are the presidents of the companies in the Bell System. They all started in the ranks.

Seventeen years ago the Bell System first published an advertisement like this. But there is a big difference today. Every one of the faces is new.

All of these presidents, like those before them, have had wide telephone experience—an average of 34 years in the Bell System and

18 years in upper management positions.

The Bell System is an up-the-ranks business and it aims to keep the opportunity for advancement open to all.

This has been true of the phone business for many years and it is nowhere better illustrated than in the careers of the men who serve as presidents of Bell System companies.

**WILFRED D. GILLEN**

President of The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. Started with the Bell System as a *clerk* in Philadelphia in 1923.

**JOHN A. GREENE**

President of The Ohio Bell Telephone Company. Started with the Bell System as a *contract clerk* in Chicago in 1914.

**HARRY S. HANNA**

President of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. Started with the Bell System as an *engineer* in Cleveland in 1922.

**JOE E. HARRELL**

President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Started with the Bell System as a *clerk* in Atlanta in 1913.

PRESIDENTS OF BELL SYSTEM COMPANIES AND THEIR FIRST JOBS

Name	Company	Date	Place of Start	First Pay	First Job
Cleo F. Craig	Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	1913	St. Louis	\$15 a week	Equipment Man
Allerton F. Brooks	Southern New England Tel. Co.	1911	New Haven, Conn.	\$12 a week	Engineer's Assistant
Edwin M. Clark	Southwestern Bell Tel. Co.	1923	New York	\$30 a week	Installer
Sanford B. Cousins	Northwestern Bell Tel. Co.	1920	New York	\$30 a week	Traffic Student
Wilfred D. Gillen	Bell Tel. Co. of Penna.	1923	Philadelphia	\$27 a week	Clerk
John A. Greene	Ohio Bell Tel. Co.	1914	Chicago	\$50 a month	Contract Clerk
Harry S. Hanna	Indiana Bell Tel. Co.	1922	Cleveland	\$57 a week	Engineer
Joe E. Harrell	New England Tel. & Tel. Co.	1913	Atlanta	\$14 a week	Clerk
William A. Hughes	New Jersey Bell Tel. Co.	1917	Kansas City, Mo.	\$60 a month	Groundman
William V. Kahler	Illinois Bell Tel. Co.	1922	New York	\$25 a week	Engineering Assistant
Frederick R. Kappel	Western Electric Co.	1924	Minneapolis	\$25 a week	Groundman
Dr. Mervin J. Kelly	Bell Telephone Laboratories	1918	New York	\$40 a week	Physicist
Walther K. Koch	Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co.	1923	Denver	\$100 a month	Traffic Student
Keith S. McHugh	New York Tel. Co.	1919	New York	\$35 a week	Clerk
James B. Morrison	Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Companies	1925	Washington, D.C.	\$27 a week	Engineering Assistant
Clifton W. Phalen	Michigan Bell Tel. Co.	1928	Syracuse, N.Y.	\$30 a week	Lineman
Mark R. Sullivan	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.	1912	San Francisco	\$50 a month	Clerk
Fred J. Turner	Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	1907	Atlanta	\$18 a month	Clerk
Charles E. Wampler	Wisconsin Telephone Co.	1929	Chicago	\$130 a month	Traffic Student

**MARK R. SULLIVAN**

President of The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. Started with Bell System as a *clerk* in San Francisco in 1912.

**FRED J. TURNER**

President of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. Started with the Bell System as a *clerk* in Atlanta in 1907.

**CHARLES E. WAMPLER**

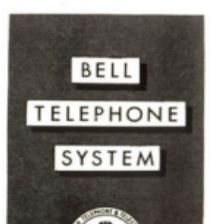
President of the Wisconsin Telephone Company. Started with the Bell System as a *traffic student* in Chicago in 1929.

**FREDERICK R. KAPPEL**

President of the Western Electric Company. Started with the Bell System as a *groundman* in Minneapolis in 1924.

**DR. MERVIN J. KELLY**

President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Started with the Bell System as a *physicist* in New York in 1918.



BELL
TELEPHONE
SYSTEM





The Magnavision 21—The modern look in TV.

- New beauty and greater convenience with new Top Tuning.
- Omni-directional speaker for new lifelike realism in sound.
- Magnavox quality throughout. Complete with stand, \$185.00

BETTER SIGHT
BETTER SOUND
BETTER BUY

the magnificent
Magnavox



You are years
ahead with

Magnavox

The New Look in Television

AGAIN MAGNAVOX sets a New Standard for all Television, with beauty and performance that are *years* ahead.

A new standard of design. The functional, new beauty of this "Magnavision 21" brings a brand New Look to Television . . . a classic simplicity that enhances any room setting.

A new standard of performance. The new High-Fidelity Magnavox gives you big-picture perfection unequalled by any other make. New Top Tuning ends stooping and peering. New Omni-directional Speaker eliminates distracting sound effects caused by side-mounted speakers—you feel the sound comes right out of the picture.

See and hear the new Magnavox now. (Your Magnavox dealer is listed in the classified phone book under "Television" or "Radio-Phonographs.") Discover how Magnavox is years ahead in *values*, too, in every price range. Direct-to-dealer selling saves you money. You pay no premium for Magnavox Quality.

TV prices start at only \$149.50 . . . Hi-Fi Phonographs, \$99.50. The Magnavox Company, Fort Wayne 4, Indiana.

The Provincial 24-in. TV

This is one style, in a wide variety of beautiful furniture designs, that gives you intimate realism in both Sight and Sound • More power—10 times that of any other make • Two hi-fi speakers coaxially mounted • Really big picture . . . Model MV 311, \$395



The Symphonic Modern

AM-FM radio-phonograph that rivals the living performance • 20-watt amplifier • Two 12" speakers and high-frequency horn speaker • 3-speed changer with diamond-sapphire stylus • Tape recorder-reproducer. Mahogany, cherry, white oak \$745



PRICES INCLUDE FEDERAL TAX AND ARE SUBJECT
TO CHANGE — SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN FAR WEST

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

Under the Collar, Warmer

There was fresh snow on the Rockies last week, and early-morning temperatures fell to freezing at President Eisenhower's Denver retreat. But as the mercury dropped outside, Ike seemed to be warming up under the collar for the fall political campaign. He endorsed a plan to distribute around the U.S. motion pictures of his Los Angeles speech a fortnight ago, in which he bluntly called for the election of a Republican Congress. He also decided to turn a simple "get-out-the-vote" TV-radio appearance this week into another appeal for a G.O.P. Congress, and he will make still another plea on election eve. Some of his new spirit was displayed in a letter to Rural Electrification Administrator Anchorage Nelsen. With scarcely concealed anger, Ike took notice that some Democrats (and Wayne Morse) were charging that the Administration was hostile to REA and planned to curtail its work. Wrote Ike: "This is part of a general fear psychology now being adroitly generated in many fields by people who evidently have ends to serve that they consider more important than the truth." The truth, said Ike, was that REA is being extended to ever greater numbers of farm families and has his "wholehearted support."

One reason for Ike's new attitude was his immense pleasure with G.O.P. reaction across the country to the Los Angeles speech. One White House official called it the "most enthusiastic and largest" response to any speech Ike has made since his inauguration. Another reason was that Democratic orators have gotten under the President's skin in recent weeks, and a G.O.P. victory has become an emotional as well as a practical consideration with Ike.

The President also found ample time to relax, watched the early innings of World Series games before taking to the golf course (where a portable radio kept him posted on the score). He rooted for, and made token bets on, the hapless Cleveland Indians.

Last week the President also:

¶ Met with Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens and Army Chief of Staff Matt Ridgway and approved their plan to increase Army combat divisions from 19 to 23.

¶ Invited some 40 reporters and photographers to a beef-stew feed at the Cherry



Associated Press

PRESIDING COOK & GUESTS®
A bromide for Democratic rhubarb.

Hills Club, and personally supervised the work of Club Chef Jack Pierce.^o

¶ Named 49-year-old Neil McElroy, Procter & Gamble president, chairman of the forthcoming White House Conference on Education.

¶ Signed an executive order increasing the penalties for servicemen who go AWOL.

¶ Okayed plans to begin, within a few days, the sale of \$384 million worth of surplus commodities overseas in exchange for local currencies to be used in the mutual-aid program.

¶ Allocated \$1,000,000 to relieve hurricane damage in Maine, and persuaded railroads to cut by 50% freight rates on hay going into 15 drought-stricken states.

¶ Confered with General Alfred Gruen-

^o Into 3 gallons of beef stock that had simmered for three days went 20 lbs. of diced prime round, 8 lbs. of potatoes, six bunches of sliced carrots, 5 lbs. of onions, 15 tomatoes, thyme, bay leaves and garlic. The stew was thickened with flour.

ther, NATO commander, on European defense, later entertained his old friend at Cherry Hills.

¶ Ordered the Navy icebreaker *Atka* to Antarctica on an expedition to collect scientific and geographic data. Admiral (ret.) Richard Evelyn Byrd, 65-year-old polar explorer, will serve as technical adviser, although it has not been decided whether he will accompany the expedition.

THE CAMPAIGN

The G.O.P. Argument

From Massachusetts to New Hampshire to New York to Delaware to New Jersey to New York (a second time) and to Connecticut went Vice President Richard Nixon in four speech-filled days last week. In some 15 cities and towns, Nixon advanced the arguments on which Repub-

^o Chicago Tribune Reporter Lawrence Bard and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson,

licans across the U.S. are basing their campaigns: 1) the Eisenhower Administration, on its record, deserves a chance to complete its program, 2) it will never get that chance with a Democratic Congress.

"The Korean war has ended," said Nixon in Boston. "More Koreans have been averted, and America has its best chance since World War II to gain our great objective of peace without surrender."

The Communist conspiracy is being destroyed at home by an Administration which has not made the mistake of underestimating the danger, as did the previous Administration, and which has enforced existing laws as they have never been enforced before, obtained necessary new legislation, weeded out Communists, fellow travelers and security risks by the thousands from the federal payroll, and cooperated fully with the FBI . . .

"Corruption has been rooted out, and the Federal Government, reflecting the standards of integrity and morality of the President, no longer is a roosting place for freeloaders.

"Crippling controls have been lifted from the backs of the American worker, consumer and businessman, while inflation has been halted, thrift put into federal operations and efficiency brought to Government."

What remains to be done? In Teaneck, N.J., Nixon gave some answers. From a Republican Congress, he foresees:

¶ "More efficiency in Government, which provides the only sure guarantee of still lower taxes for all."

¶ "More development of our markets through foreign trade as the best method of helping our friends abroad while bettering our peacetime prosperity at home."

¶ "More investments in America's progress—from a network of magnificent highways to peaceful harnessing of the atom—which will work for the good of 160 million Americans."

¶ "Increased opportunities for all Americans, regardless of race, creed or color, to make their individual contributions to the nation's greatness."

And in Newburgh, N.Y., Nixon summed it all up. Said he: "I think any Republican or any other person, Democrat or Independent, who supported Eisenhower is completely foolish if he does not support Republican candidates for the House and Senate."

The Democratic Argument

To Detroit's Brodhead Naval Armory last week, after a round of campaigning for his party's candidates in home-state Illinois, went Adlai Stevenson, titular leader of the Democratic Party. In his Detroit speech were the usual Stevenson quips and quibbles, but also there—and available for Democrats everywhere to hang onto—was a hard and fast line: 1) the Republican Administration, on its record, has permitted the domestic economy to become stagnant and has caused the U.S. to lose prestige abroad, and 2) only a Democratic Congress can make things right.



Boston American—International
REPUBLICAN'S NIXON
Claims of thrift.

"There seem to be two main themes of the Republican campaign for Congress this year," said Stevenson. "One is to elect a Republican Congress to do what they couldn't do—with a Republican Congress. And the other is, curiously enough, a 1952 model—crime, corruption, controls and Korea."

Such a G.O.P. reliance on slogans and catchwords is disturbing, said Stevenson, in these troubled and anxious times.

"There has been a dangerous deterioration in the world situation. The Communist states have won major victories and the U.S. has lost respect and confidence . . . At home the economy seems to be creeping



Archie Lieberman—Block Star
DEMOCRATS' STEVENSON
Charges of drift.

ing toward G.O.P. normalcy. The Administration is right when it says we are not in a depression. We are just in a rut. We are having a second-best year, and it is the optimists, not the pessimists, who hold out the hope that next year may not be much worse."

Stevenson listed seven economic factors as proof of his argument. The seven:

¶ "Our national income is about \$20 to \$25 billion less than it should be. The economy should have grown about 3% this year. Instead it has shrunk about 3%."

¶ "One out of every 20 people in the labor force is unemployed . . . The President's chief economic adviser says that this level of unemployment is too high for the long run. I think it is also too high for the short run."

¶ "The cost of living is at an alltime peak. Does the housewife remember what the Republican candidate had to say about this in 1952? Well, her dollar is not buying more; it is buying less. Not much less, but less."

¶ "While the cost of living is at a peak, the average weekly earnings of workers in industry have declined."

¶ "The squeeze is on the farmer, too. His costs continue high, but the prices he receives are much lower."

Stevenson's summation: "The big economic problem ahead for the U.S. is to arrest the drift and assure the steady growth of our economy. During the 20 years of Democratic government, the country made big strides toward protecting itself against another terrible depression."

The Vanishing Trend

To gauge whether organized labor and its endorsed political candidates were talking the right language to the voters, the C.I.O. had a poll taken in eight key states: California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania. Last week the results, in eight volumes, were carefully locked up in C.I.O. international headquarters in Washington. Among the findings:

¶ No major national issue has arisen this year; there is a big undecided vote.

¶ Well over 50% of the voters interviewed generally approve of the Eisenhower Administration (although a high percentage feels that the Government should be doing something more to combat unemployment).

¶ In general, the voters think that the 83rd Congress did a pretty good job.

¶ The label "liberal" is an unpopular one for a candidate to wear.

¶ A majority of the voters prefer candidates endorsed by the American Legion.

¶ A substantial majority supports the United Nations, but also believes that the U.S. should break off diplomatic relations with Russia.

Totting up the results, C.I.O. analysts, with considerable disappointment, reached the obvious conclusion that there is no national trend running toward the Democratic Party.

One for the Republicans?

In tiny Delaware, where Vice President Nixon did some politicking last week, Republicans have one of their best chances to take a U.S. Senate seat away from the Democrats. The candidates: reedy-voiced incumbent Senator J. (for Joseph) Allen Frear Jr., 51, a sometime farmer, banker and small businessman, and hefty G.O.P. Representative Herbert B. (for Birchby) Warburton, 38, a Wilmington lawyer.

Conservative Democrat Frear has estranged many of Delaware's liberals—this year his voting record showed 67% agreement with Delaware's Republican Senator John Williams. His best hope lies in the state's spotty employment situation and in the fact that farm prices are off.

Candidate Warburton has made his campaign along Eisenhower Republican lines. He points out that the Eisenhower Administration has lived up to its mandate by ending the Korean war and averting a peacetime depression. He argues that employment is up 4% over 1949, the last peacetime year of the Truman Administration. Warburton's Eisenhower pitch is solid; he had an excellent pro-Ike voting record in the House.

Last week's best estimate of the Delaware contest: close, with an edge to Warburton.

One for the Democrats?

Colorado Republicans, missing a golden opportunity, seem to be falling short in their efforts to take over the U.S. Senate place vacated by Democrat Edwin Johnson, who is running for governor. As of last week Democratic Candidate John Carroll, 53, a one-time cop and fingerprint expert, now a lawyer, appeared to be holding on to lead of about 5 to 3 (as indicated by recent poll) over Lieutenant Governor Gordon Allott, 47, the G.O.P. senatorial nominee.

John Carroll, who still carries the childhood nickname of "Jinx," has been called the most predictable man in Colorado politics (Vice President Nixon last week gave his version of Carroll's predictability by describing him as a "left-winger"). Liberal Carroll has made up his longtime feud with Conservative Ed Johnson, thereby hurdling one of the main obstacles to his election.

Rapublican Allott is honest and capable, but lacks Carroll's political glamour. He has long been a lone wolf in Colorado politics—e.g., he was the state's only big Stassen supporter in 1952, held out to the bitter end.

Colorado's battle lines are clearly drawn, Said Allott, early in his campaign: "The issue is clearly defined: Do we go back to what we had with Truman, or do we go ahead with Ike?" Carroll accepted Ike as the issue, has attacked the Administration's farm, reclamation and rural electrification policies with considerable effect. With the help he can expect to get from Big Ed Johnson, who is a shoo-in for governor, Jinx Carroll should live up to his nickname as far as Allott is concerned.

Buffalo Bill Rides Again

Republican prospects in Wyoming, which looked bright after the suicide of Democratic Senator Lester C. Hunt (TIME, June 28), seem to have faded away like the mountain summer. G.O.P. Congressman William Henry Harrison, grandson and great-great-grandson of Presidents Benjamin and William Henry Harrison, won the Republica nomination, but only after a bitter primary fight with former G.O.P. State Chairman Ewing T. Kerr. Wyoming's tourist business is down about 15% and retail business is off about 10%. A drought has grown worse, and Democratic Candidate Joseph O'Mahoney, a veteran of 15 years in the Senate who was swept out of office by the Eisenhower landslide, is finding the parched grazing lands a fertile political asset.

O'Mahoney has found other potent is-

O'Mahoney seemed to be having more effect on the voters than Harrison with his down-the-line defense of the Eisenhower program. G.O.P. Chairman Ralph Linn insisted that "people aren't dissatisfied." They are, he said, merely "disappointed and discouraged."

What They Say

Politics is people, and it takes all kinds. Items:

¶ Kentucky's Alben W. Barkley, speaking to Louisville cost accountants, had a mild word of protest about the subject assigned to him. Said the ex-Vice: "Frankly, I'm unable to understand why you asked me to talk on the cost of Government. I haven't cost the Government anything in nearly two years."

¶ From Huron, S. Dak., the Associated Press quoted Vice President Nixon as saying that the Eisenhower Administration



Red Kelso

WYOMING'S O'MAHONEY & HARRISON*
Political hay where grass used to grow.

sues in an appropriations cutback for Glendo Dam and in an Interior Department decision to sell North Platte River water stored in Kendrick project to downstream users in Nebraska (he took credit for getting the latter decision modified). Campaigning last week at Powell, Wyo., near the Shoshone Reservoir and Heart Mountain Reclamation Project, O'Mahoney invoked two national heroes in attacking Republican power policies. Said he: "The Shoshone project was conceived by Buffalo Bill . . . who organized a company to distribute the water. It soon became apparent, however, that private capital was inadequate to do the job. Finally, he turned the water rights over to the Federal Government under Teddy Roosevelt. This was not called creeping socialism in those days . . . We are only following in the steps of Theodore Roosevelt when the Government undertakes to build these dams."

has "kicked the Communists out of the Government, not by the hundreds but by the thousands." Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell soon called Nixon a liar. A tape recording of Nixon's speech proved that the Vice President had actually said: "We're kicking the Communists and fellow travelers and security risks out of the Government, not by the hundreds but by the thousands." Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall demanded that Mitchell either apologize or remove his signature from a fair-play campaign pledge signed by both national chairmen.

¶ New York's New Dealing Representative Emanuel Celler cited the fact that he would become chairman of the House Judiciary Committee as an argument for electing a Democratic Congress this

* At last week's Wyoming-Denver University football game.

fall. Accusing Defense Secretary Charles Wilson of favoritism in awarding defense contracts, Celler cried: "I promise you, Wilson, that when I become chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I shall investigate you, General Motors, General Electric and Westinghouse."

¶ In West Virginia, where the coal industry is in a slump, Democratic Senator Matthew Neely is not worried about offending Eisenhower admirers. Neely tells his campaign audiences, "In 32 years in Washington, I've never seen a more useless President than Dwight D. Eisenhower . . . He's the poorest President the U.S. ever had."

THE CONGRESS

The Products of Patience

Pat McCarran's once-booming voice came in whistles and wheezes as he pleaded for unity in the Nevada Democratic Party he himself had split and splintered. He finished his speech, stepped down from the stage of the City Hall auditorium in Hawthorne (pop. 1,861), and threaded his way through the miners, gamblers, shopkeepers and housewives who were his faithful followers. As he stopped for a moment to listen to a constituent's problem, he was still a picture-book Senator: generous girth, flashing blue eyes, and silver hair curling down around his collar. Then his knees buckled, and as he fell to the floor, his heart stopped. Pat McCarran, one of the most powerful political figures in the U.S., was dead at 78.

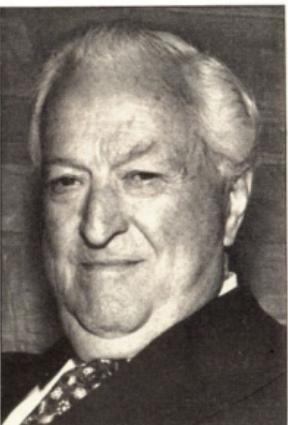
His father was Patrick McCarran, who left Ireland as a stowaway at 16, joined the First U.S. Dragoons, went to Nevada to fight Chief Winnemucca's Paiutes, and stayed on as a homestead rancher. His mother was Margaret Shean of County Cork, who came to Nevada as a domestic servant. From his parents young Patrick Anthony inherited a fighting spirit and a love of politics. In addition, he cultivated a trait not generally associated with the Irish: patience.

Portents. Pat was valedictorian of his Reno high-school class (1897) and holder of the school record for the 100-yd. dash (10.2), but had to withdraw from the University of Nevada to take over the family ranch when his father suffered a crippling injury. Soon Pat was carrying Blackstone in his saddlebags while riding out to herd sheep. In 1905 he was admitted to the practice of law; within ten years he was chief justice of the Nevada Supreme Court, and in 1920 he achieved national attention as counsel for Mary Pickford in her divorce action against Owen Moore (Mary got the divorce, and Pat ended up with her Nevada ranch).

After one unsuccessful try at the Senate, McCarran rode to Washington on the Roosevelt tide of 1932. In his early Senate days he generally voted with the New Deal, e.g., for the Wagner Act and the NRA (which he later denounced), but Franklin Delano Roosevelt of Hyde Park could not long remain the leader of Pat-

rick Anthony McCarran of Reno. Their great split was over the 1937 attempt to pack the Supreme Court, but long before then there had been portents of things to come. Within a week after being sworn in, McCarran made a Senate speech against an Administration-backed cut in veterans' pensions. The bill passed, and McCarran learned a lesson he never forgot: he discovered that Senate power flows not from oratory on the floor, but comes slowly from the tedium of the committee room.

Patronage. McCarran was in a perfect position to benefit by this lesson; on reaching the Senate he had been assigned to two of its most powerful units, the Judiciary and Appropriations committees. Under the seniority system, he had only to wait for time to run its course. He buttered up the Appropriations Committee chairman, Tennessee's Kenneth Mc-



Jimmy Nickel

NEVADA'S McCARRAN
On the patronage levers, a hard hand.

Kellar, who named Pat chairman of the key subcommittee dealing with funds for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments, thereby giving McCarran a stranglehold which he never really relinquished.

Using his strategic committee position as patronage levers, McCarran built a personal political organization in both Washington and Nevada. He brought scores of aspiring young Nevada lawyers to Washington, financed them, trained them, got them jobs and finally sent them home as devoted McCarranites. "What the hell," said one recently, "McCarran took me off the street when my belly had wrinkles in it. He fed me and clothed me and put me through law school and helped me get started in practice. What kind of a jerk would I be to turn on him now?" In sparsely populated Nevada, it didn't take many such faithful men to make an unbeatable machine.

Power. His relationships with fellow Senators were unamiable: he liked to

call Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver "Mortimer Snord"; he once hastily changed his vote when he found himself and New York's New Dealer Herbert Lehman the only Democrats voting in opposition to a bill. Despite these foibles, by the time he took over the Judiciary Committee in 1943, McCarran was recognized both at home and on Capitol Hill as a political titan. He even managed to exude power while sitting in the Senate restaurant eating milk-soaked graham crackers.

The McCarran influence can be measured in terms of the legislation he authored. Items: the first bill (1933) introduced in Congress for a separate Air Force; the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938; the Reorganization Act of 1945, which authorized the consolidation of many of the Government's sprawling independent agencies; the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946, which required bureaucracy to make public many activities previously conducted in secret; the Internal Security Act of 1950, which shored up the nation's shaky anti-Communist structure; the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, for which his name will forever be associated with U.S. immigration policy.

Neither in Nevada nor in Washington was Pat McCarran widely or warmly loved. But he made his mark on political history—and he was widely feared. That seemed to be what he wanted.

Within hours after Senator McCarran's death, Nevada politicians were locked in close combat over a successor. Democratic Attorney General William Mathews ruled that the vacancy must be filled at the November 2 election. Republican Governor Charles Russell retaliated by appointing Ernest S. Brown, a lawyer and a Republican, to fill the term, which does not expire until 1956. The argument will probably have to be settled in Nevada courts.

Calm After Censure

Not many months ago an official report condemning Joe McCarthy would have set off an emotional H-bomb across the U.S. But last week, after the Watkins Committee recommended that the U.S. Senate censure the junior member from Wisconsin (*TIME*, Oct. 4), there was no explosion. The press, the politicians and the electorate generally accepted the committee's report as calmly as the committee delivered it, and with almost as much finality.

"Three-Fifths" Innocent. Faithful partisans of Joe McCarthy were hard put to find firm ground for their defense. Working from the remarkable logic that the committee found McCarthy "three-fifths" innocent (since it recommended censure on only two of its five categories of charges), Hearst newspapers headlined their editorial: JOE WINS. But the reaction on the great majority of the nation's editorial pages was quite the opposite. In one sentence, the Los Angeles *Mirror* succinctly expressed what editors all over the U.S. were saying: "Public opinion has caught up with another demagogue."

From members of the U.S. Senate there

was little comment. Most of the Senators whose names will be on the ballot Nov. 2 wanted to take no public stand until after the ballots are cast. This was true of Democrats as well as Republicans. Polling fellow Democrats about the timing of the Senate's special session to consider the report, Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson had argued that a vote before election would put more Democrats than Republicans on the spot because more Democratic incumbents are seeking re-election.

The loudest senatorial reaction came from a close friend of McCarthy, Indiana's Republican William Jenner. Jenner complained that the Watkins Committee had ignored "the most important evidence" that the "Communist world conspiracy" is attempting to discredit McCarthy. His analysis seemed to disregard an important fact: the Watkins Committee did not criticize McCarthy for any word or deed against any Communist conspirator, but for his conduct toward established institutions and loyal citizens of the U.S.

Paving Olsen & Johnson. Paving the way for McCarthy's defense when the Senate meets Nov. 8, McCarthy's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, filed with the Watkins Committee a "bill of exceptions." It was a legalistic defense, based almost entirely upon points that had been considered and rejected by the Watkins Committee. Members of the committee were confident that, whatever the defense, the Senate will approve the unanimous, bipartisan censure recommendations.

Of Joe McCarthy personally, there was neither sight nor sound for six full days after the report was issued. Then he stepped before the television cameras on *Meet the Press*, and had no surprising answers. He was not challenging the Watkins' committee's fairness, he said, but he did want to point out that some members had a record of anti-McCarthy statements before the hearings began. If the full Senate votes to censure him, he added, it will be setting a precedent of censure for any Senator who "fights Communism." But he would "accept" the Senate's decision.

All McCarthy's other scheduled public appearances were canceled. He was expected at a cornhusking contest at Bloomington, Ill., until a canceling wire arrived from Washington near week's end. When the wire came, the sponsors simply slipped Comedians Olsen & Johnson into McCarthy's spot on the program and went on with the show.

LABOR

Bull Session

In Miami last week, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell tried a bold experiment. He had a speaking engagement at the C.I.O. International Union of Electrical Workers' convention, and such occasions, he knew from experience, were likely to be routine and cause little excitement. As a moderate spokesman of labor in a businessman's administration, Mitchell had no prepared pyrotechnics for dazzling the dele-

gates. And besides, he was intensely interested in learning what was on the working-men's minds. So he decided to skip the speech and present himself as a target for all questioners.

It was a brave and highly successful performance. For upwards of an hour, the 700 sport-shirted union leaders pelted questions at him and Mitchell affably fielded them back. The Secretary's responses drew both boos and cheers from his audience, but in the end, the electrical workers gave Mitchell a roaring, standing ovation that indicated that, although they have doubts about the Republicans, they at least admire and respect Republican Jim Mitchell. Excerpts from the tape recording:

Delegate Frank Canada, Local 1109 (Chicago): I would like to ask Mr. Mitchell what the Republican Party or himself

gram which was passed by this Congress . . . Our program has been directed at the working people of this country to the fullest extent that it is conceivable to have been done in one legislative session.

Delegate Albin Hartnett, Local 113 (Philadelphia): I read to you from the 1953 convention proceedings of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In your address, you said: "We are working hard to find ways and means to bring about an increase in the present 75¢-an-hour minimum to a more realistic level, in keeping with the present-day wage levels. We do not know yet what that level should be. I do know that the C.I.O. platform calls for \$1.25. Just as soon as we come up with our findings, the Department of Labor will make recommendations to the President for action by Congress this coming session." Congress has met; Congress has



SECRETARY MITCHELL (RISING) & C.I.O. ELECTRICAL WORKERS
From boos to cheers to a standing ovation.

did. They put in a movement for the excess-profits tax for the manufacturers, which in our shops saved them \$200,000 in this last year. Did they do anything for the working people? Have they ever done anything for a union member . . . ?

Mitchell: That is a question I am very happy to answer . . . I refer you particularly to the Social Security Act, which has increased the number of people covered by social security by some 10 million . . . I refer you to the President's comment in his economic message that the states of this Union should review the adequacy of benefits of unemployment compensation . . . In addition to that, as Secretary of Labor, I have written to the governors of every state, urging them to look to the adequacy of their unemployment-compensation benefits . . . I refer you to the housing program, which adds some 35,000 additional units, which helps the working men and women of this country . . . I refer you to the federal road-building pro-

adjourned. How much longer must we wait for the study?

Mitchell: You, who are bargainers of the first water . . . you know that you cannot get what you want all the time when you want it. All I can do is to tell you that as far as you and I are concerned . . . we think alike. We will endeavor to get it as soon as it is practically possible to get it, and we need your support in getting it.

Delegate Mary Callahan, Local 105 (Philadelphia): I was under the impression that the platform of the Republican Party was that, "If you put us in, we will get this and that." I did not know we were going into collective bargaining with the President of the United States . . . The question I am really interested in now . . . is what about workmen's compensation?

Mitchell: We are trying to bring to the attention of the states—because that is our only recourse at this time—the inadequacy of the workmen's compensation laws

in this country. I agree with the delegate that they are woefully inadequate . . .

Delegate Michael Alois, Local 301 (Schenectady): I am on the placement committee at 301. We have quite an unemployment problem. My question is: What is the Government going to do about unemployment that results when companies such as G.E. move whole departments to the South, or to low-wage areas to make more profit for themselves?

I.U.E. President James B. Carey: I am awfully anxious to hear that reply.

Mitchell: So am I . . . I might ask the question: What authority, if it wanted to assert it, has the Federal Government to direct any employer as to where he should put his plants, and how, and why? I am sure that you would not want any government to have that authority over any employer, because we would be moving away from the democratic system under which we live. I don't decry at all the real problem that you present . . . The answer is in organization, and you people, I am told, have done a good job in organizing the South. I am sure that I cannot stand here and give you the answer to an economic problem of such great magnitude, and I don't intend to.

Voice from the Crowd: Give us the answer!

Mitchell: If I may say so, ladies and gentlemen, I came here in good faith and spirit—rather than subject you to a trite talk concocted by somebody else who might write talks for public officials—to try to do this thing. I hope that it is received in that spirit. I really mean that. Probably what I have to say to this gentleman, which I hate to say, is that I cannot answer your question.

Carey: We are not suggesting that the United States Government determine what wages should be paid by employers or where they should locate their plants, but we do say very specifically that the present law provides means by which General Electric can be denied the use of federal funds through tax amortization and through the large profits that they receive for rendering at great profit services to our Government, as well as the enactment of an adequate minimum wage . . . We must have a better answer to the question: What is the Government going to do to prevent unfair competition by these profitable corporations, like G.E., in moving to the South?

Mitchell: I will tell you this, that within the next two weeks hearings will be held . . .

At the end of the meeting, Jim Mitchell had the last word. Quoting from the I.U.E.'s Officers' Report, he commented: "I was struck with the opening paragraphs of the report where your officers say that not since 1930 has the I.U.E.-C.I.O. and I quote, 'enjoyed so many contractual advances, or such accomplishments in political, legislative and civil-rights activities as you have in the past year.'

"You know," said the Secretary with a smile, "if I were to say that, I would be accused of partisan politics."

ARMED FORCES

On Jets & Screaming Babies

Have you ever felt unwanted?

Insecure? Unpopular? Been invited to leave town, or opposed trying to enter?

Could be that you need a psychiatrist.

On the other hand, you may be a base or unit commander in the U.S. Air Force . . .

So begins a new booklet (*Shotgun Wedding*) by the U.S. Air Defense Command, whose screaming jets, while admired from afar, sometimes make enemies and alienate communities around air bases. Despite the jesting tone, the problem and the booklet are dead serious; the ADC's mission is to defend the U.S., and unlike other branches, it must live, work and perhaps fight amidst the people. Says the booklet: "No weapon . . . can be as crippling or devastating to a mission as con-



AIR FORCE COLONEL HARRY SHOUP
After lunch, the female sound barrier.

gealed public opinion marshaled against a project."

To avoid noise—and enmity—the Air Force last year ordered jet pilots not to roar through the sonic barrier near populated areas. The ADC's chief, General Ben Chidlaw, put the problem to friendly Cartoonist Milton Caniff, whose syndicated (550 papers) *Steve Canyon* promptly got his jet base out of a jam with local townspeople. Last week, in *Shotgun Wedding*, ADC men read the even more instructive how-to-do-it story of a real but unnamed jet base commander (actually, Colonel Harry Shoup of Truax Field at Madison, Wis.). The story:

Female Barrier. The Air Force took over the city airport, which was named for local hero, and then tried to change the name. For 1½ months two local papers complained about the "Air Force grab." When two jet squadrons moved in—with a roar—angry petitions were passed

around. Relations were at "breaking point" when Colonel Shoup went to work. First, he decided to take and chart all phoned complaints.

"After lunch we hit the altime high of the day on squawks," said his report. "It was always a woman on the phone and baby [roused by jets] screaming in the background . . . I learned that a woman has enough mad and enough breath saved up to make an impenetrable conversational barrier anywhere from four to six minutes after she starts. A man is a fool to try to break in . . . to explain why a jet makes noise."

Men always called in the evening. One complaint: "My bridge partner has made four bids in a row which I have missed in the last half hour because of the noise of your damned airplanes. At a penny a point, I can't afford this." Colonel Shoup patiently explained his air-defense mission to all callers, replied to all mail complaints, even sent "his most personable officers" calling on annoyed householders.

Night Prayer. Colonel Shoup changed the take-off pattern so that jets turned away from built-up areas, schools and nearby mink ranche. (mother minks frightened by noise stop breeding). He invited community leaders to his base, briefed them on Soviet striking forces and on his defense mission, showed them a jet scramble. He notified the public of extra flight activities, spoke at civic clubs, showed groups around the base. Soon, Madison changed its mind about the Air Force. Said one elderly resident, formerly quick to complain when awakened at night by the banshee shriek of a scrambling jet:

"Now, when one rouses me, I lie quietly there in bed and say a little prayer. First, to thank God that some alert American youngster is up there in that jet watching over me. Second, I ask that the plane and the boy get safely back. After that, with no trouble at all, I turn over and go right back to sleep."

Letters & Life

Corporal Claude J. Batchelor, 22, one of the 23 "progressive" prisoners who decided to stay with the Communists in Korea, changed his mind and came back—partly because of letters from his Japanese wife. But he still boasted of the Reds' "high regard for me." He deserved their esteem. According to witnesses, he played the Communist game, informed on one American fellow prisoner and recommended that another be shot. Last week in San Antonio, an Army court-martial gave Batchelor the stiffest sentence yet imposed on any American collaborator: life imprisonment. In Tokyo his wife, still writing letters, said she would "wait . . . no matter how long."

The Army has decided to decorate 57 Americans (out of 1,400 praised by fellow prisoners) for exceptional patriotism and courage in resisting Red demands, organizing camp undergrounds, and otherwise defying their Communist captors.

JUDGMENTS & PROPHESIES

NEW TYPE GERMAN SOLDIER MUST BE CREATED

KURT LINDE, a major general in the German army during World War II and executive director of the German Veterans' Association, writing in the monthly magazine *Der Monat*:

THE call for the German soldier as a co-defender of the free world did not come from us. But now Germany is again to bear arms, integrated and built into a European defense system. The new German soldier must be different from the German G.I. of World War II, not only in outward appearance. His future status within the state will distinguish him from the former isolation of a special status. He will be and should be: a soldier amidst the people. The new soldier stands in the middle of the political community. The military unit must never be an end in itself but rather a means to an end in the hands of the politician. His education as a citizen will in future not stop at the barracks gate. The new soldier must not feel himself a member of an exclusive body outside the community or as a member with a "preference status." He must feel himself to be one part of a whole body, a link in the chain which interlocks his people and with it the entire free world.

ARMY SHOULD NOT TRY BRAINWASHED PRISONERS

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, on the trials of former prisoners of war accused of helping the Communists:

THERE is, to many people, an essential injustice in bringing these men, who suffered bitterly, to trial. The injustice is compounded by the fact that no general instructions cover or could cover the behavior of men who are made captives by barbarians. Warfare in Korea brought the new hazard of capture by men who do not recognize international codes for the treatment of prisoners and who permitted no Red Cross inspection or interference.

This, it seems to us, is where the Army of the United States has set foot on a difficult and dangerous road. What in effect is the army saying to men who may be captured in the future? Is it not forcing them to consider two impossible choices: one of a standard of conduct impossibly noble under the terrible circumstances of capture, or the other of death in battle rather than the risk of failing to measure up to such a standard? Such a choice as this is not only hard on morale. It is an immoral one to put up to men facing death or disaster. We are expecting men to rise to standards not one civilian in a million will ever be called upon to meet.

ATTLEE SACRIFICING MORALITY FOR POLITICS

THE FAIR DEALING NEW YORK POST, staunch supporter of both the Truman-Acheson foreign policy and the British Labor Party:

CLEMENT Attlee at the British Labor Party Conference at Scarborough [was] certainly vulnerable to the charge of playing internal politics with great world issues. Attlee's reflections on his recent visits to Russia and China added nothing new to his previously published accounts. What was new—and startling—was his proposal that Formosa be turned over to the Chinese Communists (after Chiang Kai-shek and his entourage are deposited in some safe place). The only charitable explanation we can think of for Attlee's abrupt shift is that, like Dulles on so many other days of the week, he was looking to his own backyard. Attlee was apparently willing to sacrifice all considerations of morality and wisdom in the Far East in order to win his point in Europe. He apparently thought that by appealing the nostalgic left-wing sentimentality of some of his followers, who seem to look upon the Chinese Communists as they once, in 1917, looked upon the Russian Bolsheviks, he could buy votes for his European policy.

Whatever his immediate motives, Attlee's Formosa proposal is utterly indefensible. Surrendering Formosa would be of vast strategic advantage to the Chinese Reds. Politically it would greatly enhance their prestige in Asia. And morally it is intolerable. It would involve handing over several million people to a totalitarian dictatorship and exposing to ruthless persecution those who decline to be slaves.

U.S. IS READY FOR RED AGGRESSION

ADMIRAL ARTHUR RADFORD, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, before Detroit's Economic Club:

TO meet the continuing Communist threat, two basic decisions were made. The first decision was to base our defense program on "preparations for the long pull." The second was to maintain "a great capacity" to retaliate by means and at places of our choosing. The first decision about "preparations for the long pull" meant that our Government felt it could not have a sound military establishment if the Armed Services were to be "princes today and paupers tomorrow." The second decision about "a great capacity" signified that in our defense planning, we would regard it as important to have a capacity to retaliate at the proper place by

whatever military means are best suited to the situation at the time.

If confronted by hostile aggression, we do not intend to let the enemy pick only those battle conditions which are best suited to him. This policy still stands. It is not a policy that commits us to instant atomic retaliation against all forms of aggression. This is far from being the case. We do not depend exclusively upon any one weapon, or any one service, nor do we anticipate one kind of a war. Instead, we depend upon the combined and varied capabilities of all the Armed Services. The policy is one of having a persuasive power to help preserve the peace, and to make the costs of aggression exceed any potential gains.

PRESIDENT ALONE MUST MAKE DECISIONS

DEAN ACHESON, former Secretary of State, in the Yale Review:

THE final responsibility for decision [in foreign policy] lies with the President. Sometimes we hear it said that the National Security Council has made some important decision. One reads from time to time that at some meeting with "leaders on the Hill" [a] matter of foreign policy was "decided." This involves a misconception. The responsibility for deciding whether or how to go ahead rests with the President. No good comes from attempts to invade [his] authority and responsibility. This occurs under weak Presidents. The President [is] the pivotal point, the critical element in reaching decisions on foreign policy. Now the capacity to decide is not a common attribute of mankind. It becomes increasingly rare as the difficulty of the problems increases. The choice becomes one between courses all of which are hard and dangerous. The "right" one, if there is a right one, is quite apt to be the most immediately difficult one. There are always persuasive advocates of opposing courses. "On the one hand" balances "on the other." The problem itself becomes the enemy.

The inescapable result is drift. And it is drift away from the association of free nations which cannot exist without us, and without which we cannot exist as [a] nation. We come back to where we started—to the President. The decisions are his. Helped by his advisers, ultimately he must decide. The volume of work which should be done is appalling. It cannot be got through by listening to oral presentations, or "briefings," or reading one-page memoranda. It has to be sweated out. The facts have to be mastered, the choices and their consequences understood—so far as consequences can be understood, and then, upon "judgments and intuitions more subtle than any articulate major premise," the decision made.

FOREIGN NEWS



International

THE LONDON CONFERENCE
To liquidate the past, to prepare for the future.

WESTERN EUROPE Agreement on Germany

History was the honored guest at the London conference. In stately Lancaster House, where Chopin once played mazurkas for Queen Victoria, the accolade of sovereignty was restored, in all but name, to defeated West Germany. Britain dramatically abandoned a centuries-old tradition of "splendid isolation" from the Continent. The U.S. firmly offered to keep an American army in Europe so long as Europe is threatened. Both offers were made to reassure France, finicky with ancient fears which history was rendering obsolete. France responded by agreeing to Germany's rearmament and admission into the North Atlantic alliance.

All the commitments hung on promises rather than on comfortable certainties. But they were promises solemnly made by men who, in their own words, hoped "to liquidate the past and to prepare for the future."

First Day. An awareness that failure could shatter the Atlantic alliance lent a grave and urgent air to the chandeliered conference room where the nine foreign ministers assembled at the invitation of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. They sat about a huge, hollow, rectangular table covered with deep blue felt—Chairman Anthony Eden, lounging debonairly; John Foster Dulles, doodling; Belgium's Paul-Henri Spaak, looking more than ever like a plumper and younger Winston Churchill; Canada's L. B. Pearson; Konrad Adenauer, gaunt and silent; Gaetano Martino, at his first international appearance as Italy's Foreign Minister; Joseph Bech from Luxembourg; Johan W. Beyen of The Netherlands; dark-jowled Premier Pierre Mendès-France, reading a magazine. The pressing task before them was to fill the void left by the French rejection of EDC—in short, to bring an armed Germany into the alliance without losing the French.

"This is a conference which must suc-

ceed," Anthony Eden began. Mendès-France, whose views were known the least and counted the most, hastened to explain his government's "philosophy" toward German rearmament. Diplomatic brows furrowed as Mendès recited off the list of familiar French objections: controls, limits, agreements on the Saar. Then Mendès made a big concession. In principle, he said, France would no longer oppose West German sovereignty or its admission to NATO. "The French government," explained the man who had stood in five-to-one isolation at the Brussels Conference only five weeks before, "does not feel like opposing an objective shared by a large number of others."

Konrad Adenauer replied, matching concession with concession: West Germany would 1) pledge itself not to exceed the twelve-division strength laid down for



Donald Potts

MENDÈS-FRANCE & DULLES
"What are you after—everything?"

it in EDC, 2) submit to controls, so long as they were not discriminatory. It was a good beginning.

Second Day. Next day, Eden and Dulles sat close together on the same side of the table. A sudden quiet fell as the American made ready to speak. For a moment, only the scratch of Dulles' pencil could be heard over the delegates' earphones. Then, quietly, the Secretary of State began to speak. "The U.S.," he said, "responds in many ways like a barometer to the climate which exists in Europe. If the climate is one of unity and cohesion, our assistance and aid of every kind goes out. If the climate is one of disension . . . our tendency is to withdraw." Dulles reminded the Europeans that since the defeat of EDC "there has been a great wave of disillusionment in the U.S., a feeling that, after all, the situation in Europe is pretty hopeless." As things stood, the Secretary warned, it would be impossible for the U.S. government to give Europe the pledge that it once offered to EDC: the pledge to keep its "fair share" of troops on the Continent, "whilst that area is threatened."

But "if, using the Brussels Treaty as a nucleus, [Europe can create] a continuing hope of unity . . . [embodiment] the hopes of EDC, then I would . . . recommend to the President that he should renew the U.S. pledge." In other words, if the conference produced a workable settlement, the U.S. would not withdraw from the Continent.

Then, feelingly, spoke Anthony Eden. "I fear that at times we too readily take for granted what this generous brother has done for us in Europe, when but for his help all must have collapsed into confusion and Communism," Eden said. "I would like to assure the U.S. that what it has done . . . will be remembered with thankfulness." To prove worthy of U.S. confidence, as Eden put it, Great Britain had a "new proposal to put before the conference." It was a proposal to make history, shattering the proud policy of

insularity that Englishmen have maintained against all comers since William Shakespeare wrote:

*This fortress built by nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of
war . . .*

On behalf of the Tory government, Eden offered:

To maintain on the Continent, indefinitely, a British army and air force, "equivalent in fighting capacity" to the four divisions and tactical air force now assigned to NATO.

Not to remove these forces, except in cases of "an acute overseas emergency," without the consent of a majority of the Brussels pact powers, including ex-enemies West Germany and Italy.

"What I have announced," said Eden proudly, "is for us a formidable step. You all know that ours is an island story . . . whatever the facts of modern weapons and strategy may compel."

Inside and outside the conference, Eden's offer created a sensation. It gave Frenchmen the assurance they most had desired, the prerequisite they most insisted on before letting the Germans, whom they do not trust, rearm. In the conference room, tears shone in Frenchmen's eyes. Paul-Henri Spaak put his hand on Mendès' shoulder and said quietly: "You've won." Mendès replied: "Britain's guarantee will rejoice the heart of France."

Third Day. "The conference," said a British spokesman, "is over the hump." The ministers dined with Sir Winston Churchill and heard a powerful disquisition on his current obsession, defense against the H-bomb. Optimism was in the air. All that remained was to work out the details on how best to control German rearmament. Eden's plan was to settle some of these thorny questions in four-way talks between West Germany and the three occupying powers, leave the rest to committees of experts. But it didn't work out that way.

Fourth Day. Feeling bad from a cold, Mendès-France suddenly accused the committee on German arms control of ignoring French wishes. His tone was so disagreeable that several delegates feared that he was trying to throw up another roadblock. At this point, Chairman Eden gavelled for silence and read Mendès a pointed lecture: "Some people talk about the importance of their Parliaments. I must say that my own Parliament will be very surprised if a question of arms control is considered more important than the concession my government has made to Western unity." With that, Eden called time out, and the delegates recessed in gloom.

The gloom persisted throughout an evening session, in which, confessed a British spokesman, "harsh words were exchanged." Mendès wanted the Brussels pact powers to control the distribution of U.S. arms aid to Europe. Dulles flatly refused. The Frenchman also insisted that he did not object to the Germans making "submachine guns and cartridges," but

did not want them building tanks and planes. At that, the Germans demurred. The usually impeccable Eden emerged from the fourth day's session with his hair ruffled and his face damp with perspiration.

Fifth Day. Next morning, to break the developing stalemate, John Foster Dulles took Mendès-France aside and asked him bluntly: "Just what are you after—everything?" The ministers shooed all but one aide each out of the conference room and settled down to a tough brass-tacks bargaining session. The result was a compromise plan proposed by Dulles and made acceptable to the French by a generous new pledge from Konrad Adenauer. West Germany, he promised, would "never have recourse to force to achieve reunification [of Germany]." The Dulles-Adenauer compromise provided that: 1) Germany would agree to make no ABC (atomic, bacteriological and chemical) weapons, build only enough conventional weapons

"The London Protocol," "Recognizing that a great country can no longer be deprived of the rights properly belonging to a free and democratic people," it recommended an end of the occupation "as soon as possible"; German admission to NATO "forthwith"; the strengthening of the Brussels Treaty "to emphasize European union."

None of these complex agreements was final or even certain. The peoples concerned, most importantly, the divided, unpredictable French, still had to ratify them. But, for all the pitfalls ahead, more had been left behind.

MIDDLE EAST

An Ominous First

For the first time in history, a Communist was elected to sit in an Arab parliament. In Syria's national election, normally conservative Damascus gave only one other winner more votes than Khaled



EDEN, ADENAUER & MENDES-FRANCE SIGN THE LONDON PROTOCOL
History was the honored guest.

Associated Press

to arm its twelve divisions; 2) NATO would set minimum force levels for all its members' armies, 3) the Brussels pact powers would by unanimous vote set maximum force levels for each national army. The French would thus have a veto on any German effort to add to their twelve divisions.

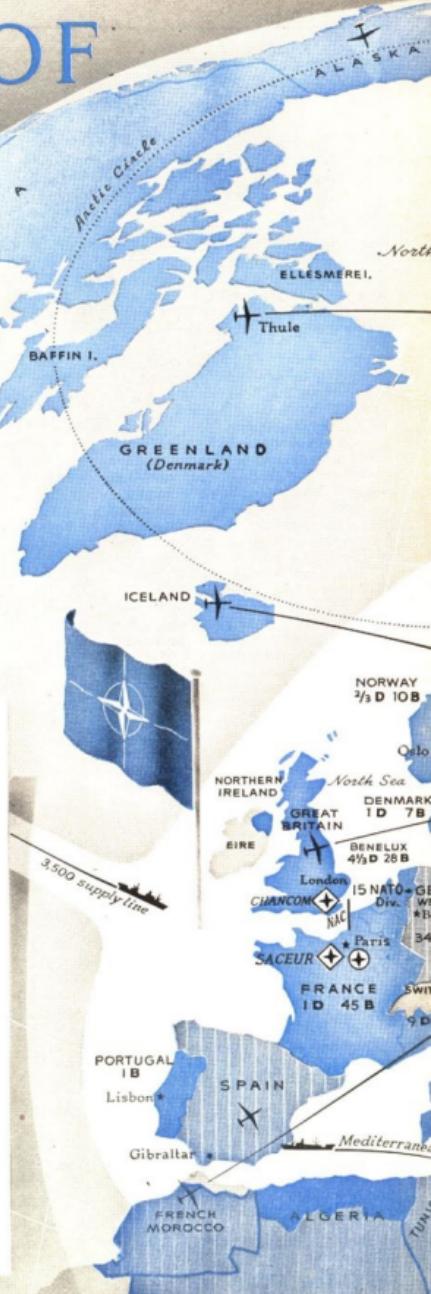
Mendès accepted the compromise. He left an aide to attend to details, and went scurrying out of the conference and back to the French Embassy, where he took to bed with the gripe. Wire service reporters jumped to the conclusion that this meant trouble, but were soon reassured. "A solution has been found," proclaimed Belgium's Paul-Henri Spaak. Said Konrad Adenauer: "This really astounding drama . . . has brought full agreement." "One of the greatest conferences of all time," said John Foster Dulles. Mendès' response was even more dramatic—he summoned the National Assembly from vacation for a special session opening this week.

As their "final act," the ministers issued

Bakdash, the Middle East's No. 1 Red. Vigorous, persuasive Bakdash, who made a pilgrimage to Moscow only last year, made Middle East history with a direct and relentless campaign built largely on anti-Americanism. Along with Bakdash, the same sort of sentiments won seats for twelve Socialists.

The bulk of the 142 Deputies elected were standard Arab politicians—old-line, conservative and opportunist, many of them also hostile to the West, and to the U.S. in particular for its past support of Israel. Against them, Bakdash and the Socialists could not hope to win much in Parliament, but that they had done so well was a shock and a danger sign to the West. "The Syrian results," understated one U.S. diplomat, "were definitely detrimental to our interests." Among those who were delighted were the long-unsettled Arab refugees from Palestine. "They're not in love with Communism," explained one Arab, "but they're at war with the West."

DEFENSE OF



On a Norwegian island 165 miles inside the Arctic Circle, engineers are blasting an airfield out of rock. In Balikesir, where two years ago Turks welcomed their first U.S.-made jets by sacrificing a sheep, Turkish pilots stand ready to "scramble" whenever the radar indicates enemy aircraft. Both outposts, and with them an immense array of armies, navies and air fleets, are joined together in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, history's greatest peacetime military alliance.

NATO-land is 14 nations with 384 million people, whose governments have agreed that an armed attack on one is an attack on all. Linked with the 14 by a variety of aid agreements and special arrangements are Spain, Yugoslavia and French North Africa.

From 14 thin divisions and 900 aged aircraft in 1949, NATO strength has grown to: 7,000,000 soldiers, among them nearly five British and better than five U.S. divisions stationed in West Germany; 5,000 tactical aircraft, most of them jets, on 160 airfields; batteries of U.S. atomic cannon and stockpiles of Matador guided missiles; twelve national navies; a vast trelliswork of communications, pipelines, storage dumps, officer-training schools. The immense martial array is controlled by three main international commands: SACLANT (for Atlantic convoy routes), CHANCOM (for the English Channel) and SACEUR (for Europe and the Mediterranean). Behind it lies the long-range strategic air power of the U.S. Strategic Air Command and Britain's Bomber Command. The bomber force, with its necklace of offensive air bases from Iceland to Iraq, is not directly committed to NATO, but it is ready and certain to strike should NATO be attacked.

"Along a 4,000-mile perimeter," says U.S. General Alfred M. Grunther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, "we have developed a shield." But it is not enough. To fill the gap in the shield German reinforcements are indispensable. Last week in London, the allies agreed to admit West Germany as NATO's 15th member.

TRIESTE Diplomatic Triumph

At long last, the fuse was pulled from the explosive problem of Trieste. In London this week representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia would put their signatures to a settlement dividing the coveted Free Territory of Trieste between them and granting Yugoslavia facilities in its seaport. The settlement was a triumph of patient U.S. diplomacy, topped by the personal intervention of President Eisenhower with the right move at the right time.

For nine years, partitioned Trieste ticked like a time bomb at the head of the Adriatic, disturbing the air of Italian politics, setting Italians against Yugoslavs, stirring bloody riots and saber-rattling demonstrations. In 1948, disgusted with repeated Russian vetoes of every proposed neutral governor, the three Western pow-

were withdrawing their troops from Zone A forthwith and turning it over to the Italians. Marshal Tito flared with anger over the failure to consult him and threatened war if Italian troops moved into Trieste.

The British and Americans let the tumult die down, then tried again last February, this time in private. It was a process of wearing down the touchy Yugoslavs. U.S. Ambassador to Austria Llewellyn Thompson and British Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Geoffrey Harrison got together almost surreptitiously in London to confer with Tito's representative. For four months, Tito's man haggled. The problem was to give Tito slightly more than Yugoslav-occupied Zone B, but so little more that the Italian government would not balk.

Tito's demands alternated between the extravagant and the trivial. He demand-



United Press

U.S. DIPLOMATS MURPHY & LUCE IN ROME
Also, a presidential persuader.

ers renounced the Big Four plan to establish Trieste as a free territory under a U.N. governor and declared instead that the entire 285-square-mile coastal strip should be given to Italy. But when Tito broke with the Kremlin, the West deemed it expedient to renege on the promise to Italy. There the matter rested until last year.

Danger & Opportunity. Recognizing the Trieste situation both as a danger and an opportunity to improve U.S.-Italian relations and strengthen the faltering pro-U.S. Christian Democrats, U.S. Ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce signaled Washington into a sense of urgency about Trieste. Washington and London decided to break the stalemate, but their first attempt failed. Assured by Anthony Eden that Tito would not object, the U.S. and Britain announced last October that they

ed corridors to the sea, large chunks of Italian-held territory, extraterritorial rights to and inside the port of Trieste. He fought over an acre here, a playground there, a rock quarry, a beach. But slowly his demands were beaten down to a strip of land one mile long and 400 yards wide running through the village of Lazaretto. The Italians, who stayed out of the London talks but were kept closely informed, entered some objections. Then Tito shifted some more.

By midsummer, the negotiations were stalled. Ambassador Luce hustled off to Washington, persuaded President Eisenhower to take a direct hand. His decision was to send Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy on a stalemate-breaking mission to Tito last month. With Murphy went a personal letter to Tito from Eisenhower.

Satisfied but Not Jubilant. After a day and a half of talks, Tito agreed to cut his final roadblocking Yugoslav demand to a strip 200 yards wide. The persuader was Eisenhower's letter. Its content was kept secret, but it was possible that the President made it clear that if Tito expected U.S. aid, there must be no more shilly-shallying. Also, Yugoslavia, hit by a bad harvest, needs surplus U.S. wheat. It was likely, too, that Tito recognized that much as the West welcomed the addition of 25 Yugoslav divisions to its defense, he had pushed his bargaining power to the limit.

The new line acceptable to Tito split Lazaretto like a flounder, even separating some houses from outhouses, kitchens from bedrooms, farmhouses from farms. But otherwise, the settlement made little geographical change in the status quo. Zone A, chiefly Italian and containing the city and port of Trieste, goes over to Italian administration. Zone B, chiefly Slav, and comprising a rocky area of small farms and fishing villages to the south, will be kept by Yugoslavia. The port itself will be "internationalized," and the Italians agree to sell or rent Tito as many docks and wharfage areas as he has money to pay for. Technically, the Italians and Yugoslavs do not get ownership over the territory, merely the right to "administer" it. The settlement is purely *de facto*, for Trieste's juridical status as a "free territory" can be changed only by vote of the U.N., where Russia can, and almost certainly would, veto the new settlement.

With Tito's assent in his pocket, Robert Murphy stopped off in Rome and, accompanied by Ambassador Luce, broke the news to Premier Mario Scelba. With tears in his eyes, the chunky Sicilian recited Italy's claims to all of the Trieste territory, a claim which passionately united Italians of almost every political stripe. But Premier Scelba laid aside that claim and agreed to accept the partition. Italians, said an official, would be "satisfied but not jubilant."

The Western powers could consider the settlement a genuine step toward security. The Trieste problem had never been the kind of large issue which American publicists like to roll around in their larynxes. But it had long disturbed Italian politics, and it stood as a kind of symbol of the inability of the anti-Soviet nations to settle their own disputes.

ITALY

Solid Vote

Soundly trounced in the Senate, Italy's Communists and fellow-traveling Nenni Socialists turned to the Chamber of Deputies last week in their effort to choke the anti-Communist government of Mario Scelba with the tangled web of the Montesi case.

For the second time in six days, Scelba had to stand up, risk a confidence vote provoked chiefly by Communist charges that his regime had been obscuring corruption and shielding suspects in the strange



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death of Wilma Montesi (TIME, Feb. 15 *et seq.*). "My conscience is completely at ease," Scelba told the Chamber. "The government has nothing to fear and nothing to hide . . . I wish the whole country would at last realize it." The Chamber stood behind him on the vote, 294 to 264, one of the solidest victories he has recorded in eight months as Premier.

FRANCE

Leaks

"The affair surpasses anything that even the most fertile imagination could conceive," cried Paris' *L'Intransigeant*. "The truth is somewhere . . . but one begins to wonder if it will ever see the light of day."

All France seethed with indignant fascination last week as the arrest of one Communist-hunting policeman mushroomed into a major scandal involving high government servants, top state secrets and espionage. While Premier Pierre Mendès-France labored across the channel at the London Conference, a dizzying succession of arrests, disclosures and confessions revealed that vital secrets of France's National Defense Committee had methodically leaked to the Communists. There were suggestions that the secrets had been going to other foreign powers as well. The permanent secretary-general of the Defense Committee was indicted for negligence. Two of his highest-ranking aides were arrested as spies, along with a Red or ex-Red who apparently worked as a double or even triple agent. France's chief Communist hunter was accused of being a Communist himself. Supporters of Mendès-France even implied darkly that the affair was an anti-Mendès plot supported by the U.S.

Raised Asking Price. One central fact that arose above the confusion was that high state secrets from the private councils of the Defense Committee—composed of the Premier, the President and a handful of France's top Cabinet ministers and generals—had fallen into Communist hands. The first of three disclosed incidents was last May, when Joseph Laniel was Premier. The second involved minutes of the Defense Committee meeting of June 28 (two weeks after Mendès-France had become Premier), at which the committee discussed the details of France's near-hopeless military plight in Indo-China. The Geneva Conference was then in progress, and the Communists' familiarity with the stark facts about France's position presumably allowed them to raise their asking price for a settlement. Mendès-France was at Geneva when he first heard of the leaks, by way of Police Inspector Jean Dides, a member of the anti-Red squad who had been demoted after Mendès' regime took over. Dides kept at his ferreting among the Reds anyway (TIME, Oct. 4), and one day in June he told an old friend, who had joined Mendès-France's Cabinet, that the defense minutes had been transmitted outside the committee. Dides refused to tell



Associated Press

ANDRÉ BARANÈS
On a bright red bicycle.

the minister where or how he learned of the leaks.

Alerted to the danger, Mendès-France ordered his young, ambitious Interior Minister, François Mitterrand, to "turn the house upside down" and find the leak. But only three days after the Sept. 10 meeting, Dides told his Cabinet friend, Minister for Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs Christian Fouchet, that he had a complete verbatim transcript of the meeting. A few days later, Dides was arrested, and the transcribed minutes were found in his briefcase.

Blunt Hint. Before a military court of inquiry, Dides at first stuck to his refusal to reveal his source. But after a second grilling, he revealed that he got the papers from a shady little Tunisian named André Baranès, a fellow-traveling journalist. As Dides described him, Baranès played the doubly devious game of passing government secrets to the Reds and Red secrets to Dides. Where did Baranès get the documents he handed over to Dides? "A policeman," said Dides, "doesn't ask his agents where they get things." Baranès, however, could not be found.

"Forgive Me." As more than a week passed without an arrest, press and politicians of the right wing cried for action and implied that Mendès-France and his ministers were powerless or afraid to act. If the Dides *affaire* was not to blossom into a full-scale threat to the regime's existence, Mitterrand and his police needed more facts and arrests. One morning last week, the police rocked the country with two arrests. Jailed as the men who leaked from the Defense Committee were René Turpin, 42, and Roger Labrusse, 40, both ardent leftists and both high-ranking officers on the staff of Jean Mons, the permanent secretary-general of the De-

fense Committee. At the Interior Ministry, the two confessed to turning over the secret minutes to Baranès.

Secretary-General Jean Mons, not able to believe in the guilt of two such trusted employees, was brought to the ministry to hear their confessions. "Forgive me!" cried fat, thin-mouthed René Turpin, who had made a career by attaching himself to Mons and traveling upward with him. "This is an affair of crypto-Communism," said the police. "They knew perfectly well where their information was going. They wanted to give the opposition information for their campaign to stop the war in Indo-China and ban the atom bomb."

The arrests took some of the heat off the government, and the government in turn turned more heat on the case. It promptly suspended Jean Mons from his secretary-general's post, then indicted him for imperiling the nation's security and "laxity" in the handling of state secrets. Then police caught the scent of André Baranès: Jean Dides, after withholding the information for two days, reported that he was hiding out in a country house south of Paris. The hiding place, oddly enough, was provided not by the Communists but by a right-wing deputy of the National Assembly. The police caught up with Baranès as he was pedaling for the Swiss border on a bright red bicycle. They bundled him into a car and hurried him back to Paris. After 15 hours of uninterrupted grilling by four secret service men, Baranès admitted receiving the committee documents from Labrusse and turning them over to the Communists. He also admitted turning the documents as well as certain Communist information back to Dides in order to convince the policeman that he was an honest double-dealer—but, Baranès explained, everything he gave to Dides was first doctored by the Reds to conceal or mislead.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Beetles & Banishment

It was back in 1949, as every good Communist knows, that those wicked Americans dropped the first Colorado beetles on Czechoslovakia's burgeoning potato fields. The diligent, hardheaded commissars of Horazdovice district were not panicked by the sly American trick. At the first notice of potato bugs in their district, they sent for a young local plant pathologist named Cestmir Novacek and ordered him to liquidate the nasty, crawling little capitalists. For five years everything went fine, and the "invasion" took little toll of Horazdovice's potatoes. This year, however, the potato harvest in the Pilsen area was a bust. The fact that it could not satisfy the Communists. Again the commissars sent for Pathologist Novacek.

Last week, in a Pilsen court, Cestmir solemnly told his story: instead of destroying the beetles, he had made pets of them. "I intended," he said, "to trace their biological development, but when the larvae

became beetles. I got the idea of performing an antistate act. I stopped in a slope under Vlkovac Hill, opened my box and threw my beetles into a potato field. I hated the people's democratic regime because the working class had nationalized my sandstone pits."

Sentence: Twenty years in prison and banishment from the profession of plant pathology "forever."

GREAT BRITAIN

Genius in the Gutter

At the same time that Anthony Eden made Britain's commitment toward German sovereignty and rearmament, Britain's most reckless statesman made a last-ditch effort to exploit the fears and emotions aroused by that issue. Aneurin Bevan did not conceal his purpose: to wrest



Larry Burrows—LIFE
ANEURIN BEVAN
Labor's love lost?

the Labor Party's leadership from the temperate hands of Clement Attlee.

His arena was the seaside town of Scarborough, where delegates sharing among them the proxies for more than 6,000,000 members of the Labor Party gathered for their annual conference. Nye Bevan's followers were loud and vociferous; only two weeks before, at the Trades Union Congress, they had come close to carrying the day on the German issue. At Scarborough, they expected to be stronger, felt they had Clem Attlee hanging by a thread.

On the platform, Attlee glided into the battle calmly like a confident parson addressing his flock. The party executive had approved German rearmament only with "serious misgivings," said he, but "I know from experience that you do not get a response from Russia by conciliation." Behind him, Bevan glowered shaggily. Up hopped little, beady-eyed R. W. Casasola, head of the foundry workers, to make the Bevanites' move—a resolution to reverse

the Labor executive's position and condemn any sort of German rearmament. Shouted Casasola: "Give the Germans arms, and you are on the sure road to World War III!" As speaker after speaker echoed the cry, Bevan beamed and nodded his leonine head in approval. But he could not speak—as a member of the executive, he was barred from speaking against an executive-approved motion.

"Shame, Shame!" Then young (33) Laborite M. P. Desmond Donnelly rose dramatically. Donnelly had been a faithful Bevanite and opponent of German arms. But he had just returned from a trip through Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Donnelly told the delegates. What he had seen convinced him, "sadly but definitely," that German rearmament was necessary. Said Donnelly: "If every plan for controlled German rearmament is rejected, we shall find ourselves with no controls—but with the arms." Bevanites began to boo. Shouting above the swelling uproar, Donnelly suddenly pointed an accusing finger at Bevan and cried: "Some people will bear a heavy responsibility before history for their folly!" Bevan sat flushed and angry.

"Shame, shame!" bellowed outraged Bevanites. "Withdraw! Let Nye reply!" Burly Arthur Deakin, chief of the Transport and General Workers Union and Bevan's frequent antagonist, lumbered to his feet to demand that Donnelly be allowed to continue. Bevan's pent-up anger and frustration burst. "Shut up," he hissed savagely at Deakin. "Shut up yourself!" yelled Deakin. "You big bully!" cried Bevan. "You're afraid of him," snapped Deakin. "Bully yourself!"—accompanying this last thrust by what one newspaper called "a gesture not usually used in polite society."

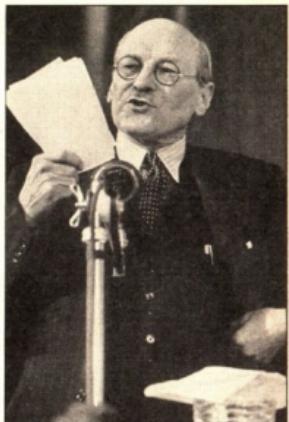
As the polling began, a tense silence fell over the great hall. When Party Secretary Morgan Phillips received the paper bearing the result, his hand shook. By a vote of 3,270,000 to 3,022,000, the national executive's resolution supporting German rearmament had carried. The margin of 248,000 votes was even closer than it looked: only three days before, the executives of the woodworkers union had met, decided to reverse their anti-rearmament stand at the Trades Union Congress, and to switch their 129,000 votes to Attlee's side. Without that switch, the Bevan forces would have won by 10,000 votes and the official policy of the party turned to neutrality.

Gift from the Gods. It was not by any means Scarborough's only blow at the clamorous ambitions of Nye Bevan. He was soundly licked for party treasurer by his arch rival Hugh Gaitskell and, since he had deliberately refused to stand for sure re-election to the party executive, this left him without an official position in the party leadership for the first time in ten years.

Nye told his followers what he intended to do with his new freedom. "I know now that the right kind of political leader for the Labor Party is a desiccated calculat-

ing machine who must not in any way permit himself to be swayed by indignation," said he bitterly. "Power inside the movement no longer lies inside the executive. I am going outside to meet it when it does lie." It was a flat declaration of war on the party's leadership. By implication, Nye also declared war on the trade-union leaders, who, he hinted, did not represent their members' real wishes. Those leaders reacted promptly. "Mr. Bevan is a remarkable man, but his judgment is so bad as to bring his genius to the gutter," snapped one unionist. "Apparently in his disappointment, Mr. Bevan has lost his head," said Arthur Deakin.

Bevan had suffered a humiliating and probably a final defeat in his dramatic drive to capture the Labor Party from the moderates. "The strange alliance of Bevanites, pacifists, nonconformists, free-



Larry Burrows—LIFE
CLEMENT ATTLEE
Redeemed woodworkers gained.

elections-and-reunification-firsters, anti-Germans, carpetbaggers and bandwagon-jumpers and lunatic-fringers was shattered [at Scarborough] and became once more disparate and unhomogeneous," said the *Manchester Guardian*. "This issue was for [Bevan] a gift from the gods, and he failed."

But no one had heard the last of Nye. He was free now, and eager to thump his tub at mill gates, dockyards, and pit heads, trying to woo the workers from their leaders. "Bevan may be dead," said one Laborite, "but he won't lie down."

GERMANY

The River Flows West

When Dr. Otto John, chief of West Germany's security organization, defected to the Communists, the news made black headlines all over the free world. Last week the State Department totted up some figures which were a reminder that



Nowadays, the bees are strictly for the birds

In former days, when parents were inclined to be tyrannical,
The facts of life, tradition held,
were told in terms botanical.
(And, when disclosed, quite seldom brought
about effects galvanical.)

Today, there's little subterfuge—
no talk of bees or featherness.
The family climate's healthier, with
a warm and sunny weatherness
That comes from interests shared—from what
might best be termed "togetherness."

To face the economic facts
of life with some profundity
And build a selling volume that
develops real rotundity,
You now must reach the *family* as
the source of sales fecundity.

Today, one magazine—McCall's—is edited exclusively
To comprehend all interests of
the family unobtrusively
(Which may be why its advertisers
praise it so effusively!)

McCall's

one big splash often makes more news than a river. Since mid-1950, "only a handful" of Germans have crossed over to the Communists. The most eminent besides John (classified as a "leading official") are one member of the West German Parliament, one provincial legislator. In the same period, 1,800,000 Germans have fled from East Germany to the West—including 15 members of the East German Parliament, five members of the East German Cabinet, 13 provincial legislators, at least 30 "leading officials."

YUGOSLAVIA Business With Moscow

For the first time since their dramatic divorce in 1948, Russia and Marshal Tito's Communist Yugoslavia agreed last week to resume doing business. In Belgrade the two governments signed a short-term agreement, bartering Russian crude oil, manganese, cotton and newsprint for Yugoslavian ethyl alcohol, tobacco, meat and hemp. Tito had also hoped to get some wheat for Yugoslavia, but the Russians, who have been having serious trouble with grain production (TIME, June 14), confessed that they had none to spare.

CHINA Parades & Power

Salvo after salvo of blank shots sounded from the huge tanks and tractor-drawn howitzers clanking over ancient Peking's streets. Thousands of marching troops shouted "Liberate Formosa!" Jets and bombers speckled the sky. White "peace" doves fluttered above the heads of half a million workers, who held high huge portraits of Mao Tse-tung, Malenkov, Lenin, Stalin, Marx, Engels.

With a play of muscle, China's Communist rulers last week celebrated their fifth anniversary in power. On the rostrum the Chinese Reds were joined by a star-studded delegation from other parts of the Communist empire, headed by Nikita Khrushchev, No. 2 man in Russia. Also present were Boleslaw Bierut, the Polish Communist chief, Kim Il Sung, and eight other delegations from sister "people's democracies." "Everybody," cried Radio Peking, "can see the greatness of our country."

On their fifth birthday the Chinese Communists were busily consolidating and expanding. To start the week, the first People's Congress voted unanimously to re-elect Mao Chairman of the People's Republic and ratified Red China's first constitution, thus ending the sham of coalition government and concentrating still more power in the hands of Mao and his coterie.

To be Mao's deputy chairman and legal successor the Congress elected neither Premier Chou En-lai nor Communist Party Secretary Liu Shao-chi, the two men who are generally believed to stand next to Mao in true authority. Instead they chose 65-year-old Chu Teh, the onetime war lord who turned from a life of

opium-smoking and concubine-collecting in the 1920s to serve brilliantly as a soldier for the Red cause. Chu's new post appeared, however, to be a quasi sinecure, a sort of recognition of his past services and comparative popularity.

The real No. 2 power seemed to be Liu, the party dogmatist, who was made



PARTY DOGMATIST LIU SHAO-CHI
The real No. 2.

head of "the highest organ of state power," the People's Congress Standing Committee. By constitutional definition, the all-powerful Standing Committee has the right to annual decisions of the State Council (Cabinet), which gives Liu a veto over his rival, Chou En-lai, who was reappointed Premier. Liu's name now follows Mao's on all lists, and leads the rest when Mao's does not appear. Tall, gaunt Liu Shao-chi is one of the least known of the Peking rulers, a humorless man whose slightest pronouncement on Communist theory rings among the party rank and file more loudly than the boast of other figures. His wife once said of him: "He has an inexorable heart."

The Importance of Quemoy

With a crashing of heavy artillery and a booming of loudspeakers, China's Reds last week reopened their attack on Quemoy, the Nationalist island which thrusts like a dagger toward the Communist mainland seven miles away. After a few days of silence, Red guns had resumed their bombardment. Hour after hour the loudspeakers screamed across the sea to the dug-in Nationalists that the Reds would take Quemoy by Oct. 15. In Peking, Defense Minister General Peng Teh-huai ordered his troops to "be constantly prepared for combat" and promised: "We shall assuredly free Formosa from the yoke of American imperialists."

Why is Quemoy so important? What's been going on there? Last week, TIME

Senior Editor John Osborne went to Quemoy, returned to Hong Kong and cable-

ON Sept. 3, Quemoy was garrisoned and armed for defense and only defended. This was so by Washington's orders. Quemoy's artillery, provided and maintained by the U.S., could turn the island and pounce into a bloody hell, but it could not effectively shell the mainland. The Nationalist air force could patrol the coast and reconnoiter inland, but it was forbidden to machine gun or bomb anything it might see. All this was U.S. insurance against Nationalist "provocation" of the mainland Communists.

Then, on Sept. 3, the Reds opened fire and sent the first of 10,000 shells screaming over. This was the time, if ever, "take the wraps" off the Nationalists and redeem the pledge given by Washington early 1953. For 48 hours frantic messages flew between Taipei and Washington, and then it came: permission for the Nationalist air force to hit the attacking artillery and Communist shipping which might be massing to invade. The small Nationalist navy received similar orders.

As the Reds watched, LSTs began firing in big guns and shells. On Sept. 10 the 10th day of attack, the Communists opened a tremendous barrage—1,000 shells within an hour—but this time they were better than they gave. Outgunned and outshelled, they shut up, for the while. The 10,000 shells had killed some 100 persons but had made absurdly few hits on installations of importance. It was not that Communist artillery was so bad; it was virtually blind. Contrary to standard procedure, up to Sept. 29 the Reds sent a single plane over Quemoy to observe and control their artillery fire.

Why? Some high-placed military men in Taipei advance this explanation: the Reds know that if they send planes over Quemoy, the Nationalists would try to stop them by bombing the mainland air bases. The Reds would then have to retaliate by sending their own planes to Formosa to bomb the Nationalist bases. This the Communists could not do without "running over" the U.S. Seventh Fleet and its aircraft. In other words, no Communists could fly over Quemoy without risking direct conflict with the U.S.

Why are the Nationalists prepared to spend \$10,000 of their 300,000 effectively to save the Quemoy islands? The islands are essential to the defense of Formosa not in the sense that Formosa could not possibly be held without them, but essentially if Formosa is to be used as a positive aggressive advance base in the conflict with Communism. If the U.S. purposes to accept Communism in the heart of Asia, Quemoy and the other Nationalist islands from the mainland might as well be written off. Formosa can go too for the matter. But if the U.S. proposes to keep alive an alternative to Communism in China's millions and keep that alternative effectively in their view, these islands are worth all the Nationalist lives and U.S. support required to keep them.

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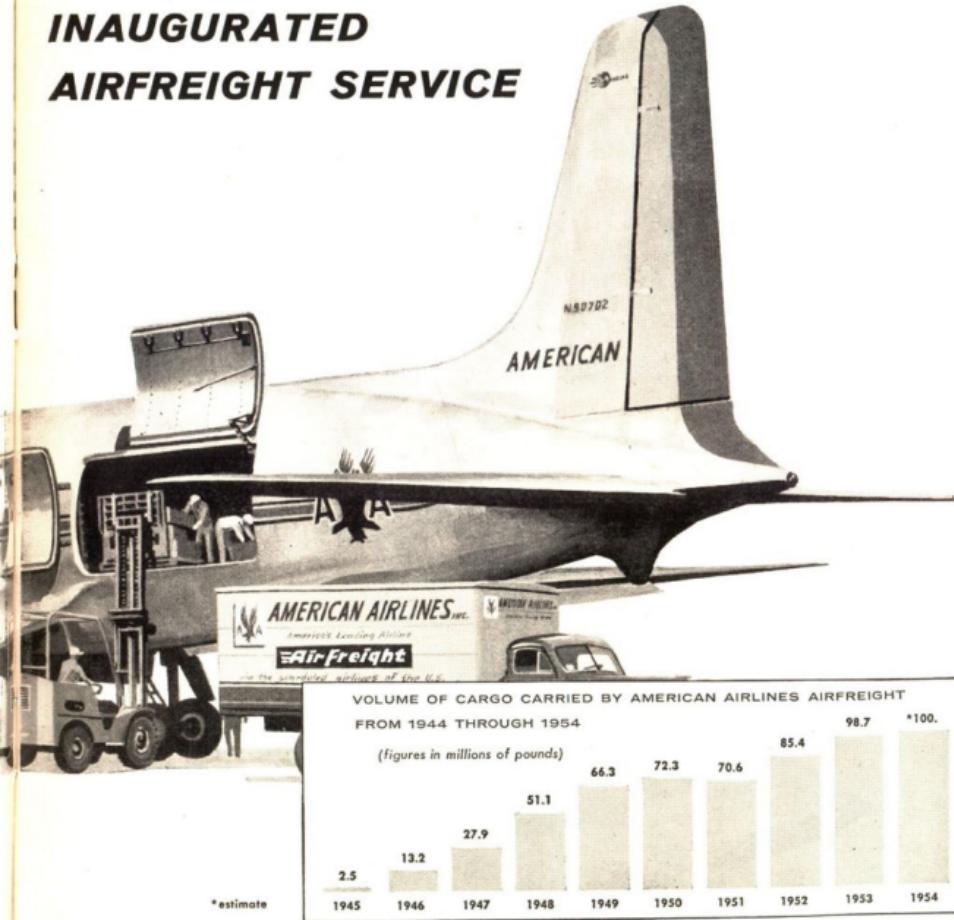
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HISTORY—but not the Front Pages!

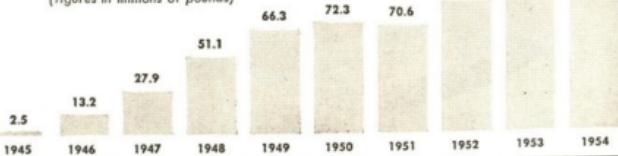
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THE HEMISPHERE

GUATEMALA

Reds at Work

The House Subcommittee on Communist Aggression in Latin America, sitting in Washington last week, heard a chilling story from a witness who knew what he was talking about. The witness was Guatemala's President Carlos Castillo Armas, who toppled his country's Red-controlled regime in June. His testimony, played back from a wire recording made in Guatemala City, was the first that a committee of Congress ever took from a foreign chief of state.

Apologizing that he could "not speak English very good," Castillo Armas told simply and eloquently how Moscow-directed Communists emerged with power



Raul Gonzalez

WITNESS CASTILLO ARMAS
After the test, the trial.

and influence under his predecessor, Jacobo Arbenz. "The Communists concentrated first on the labor unions, of which they quickly gained complete control," he explained. "Soon it became almost impossible to be elected to public office without the support of the unions . . . A teachers' union was formed, and before long almost every teacher in the country, in order to hold his job, had to teach the Communist doctrines . . . The Communists had political control of Guatemala by the time [former President Juan José] Arévalo's term expired [in 1951]. When their hand-picked candidate, Jacobo Arbenz, took office, they finally dared to come out into the open."

Moderately skipping over his own role in cracking the Arbenz regime, Castillo Armas went on to outline the responsibilities ahead: "We are now committed to show the world that Guatemala, by democratic ways, can advance the welfare of all our people far beyond what was achieved up-

to-then. Guatemala is the first nation to return to democracy after having lived under Communist rule. We are on trial before the world."

Castillo Armas is also on guard against a Communist comeback. Last week he decreed the death penalty for sabotage of rail, ship, plane or wire communications—apparently as a broad weapon to head off any attempts at counter-revolution.

THE AMERICAS

Thanks—and Come Again

In La Paz last week, Bolivians gave the U.S. an uproarious show of thanks for the aid they have received from Washington—and with disarming candor added that they hoped for more. Henry Holland, touring Assistant Secretary of State, got the wildest, warmest greeting so far on his fact-gathering swing around South America.

Every 30 yards along the five-mile trip from the airport to the presidential palace was an arch of bright cloth decorated with pictures of President Eisenhower. On a street corner a scrawled sign read: "We thank the United States for its help." Girls pelted Holland with flowers as he drove slowly through the crowd in an open car. On the presidential balcony, to echoing applause, President Victor Paz Estenssoro told Holland that "these are people who, when offered a helping hand, know how to be grateful and affectionate."

There was much to be grateful for. When Paz Estenssoro took power 2½ years ago, he was less than an even bet to last six months. Bolivia faced starvation, counter-revolution, a serious Communist threat, an empty treasury and a world glut of tin, its only valuable export. The U.S. helped save the situation by sending free wheat and buying tin for the strategic stockpile. Cost of grant-aid to the U.S.: \$17 million—10¢ for each U.S. citizen. Two and a half years later, Bolivia still needs more loans and grants. But it has a better chance than ever before, because it has now completed—with U.S. help—an economically vital road linking its high Andes and rich lowlands.

The highway runs 311 spectacular miles from mountainous Cochabamba over a 12,000-ft. pass to Santa Cruz in the eastern plains (TIME, June 6, 1949). It ties together regions that are physical neighbors but commercial strangers; in La Paz it used to be cheaper to buy imported sugar than Santa Cruz sugar. Now the road also gives access to other food crops, cattle, mahogany and prospectively rich oil land. In addition, it provides the final link in a rail-and-highway route from Rio de Janeiro to the Pacific Coast. Construction of the road, hampered by red tape and revolutions, took ten years, cost \$45 million (\$34 million of it in U.S. loans). One of Holland's pleasant duties last week was to watch while Paz Estenssoro cut two ribbons—one in Bolivian colors, one in U.S.—and opened the highway.

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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Novelist **John Steinbeck**, whose earlier fondness for battered ground vehicles crept out in some of his books (e.g., *The Grapes of Wrath*, *The Wayward Bus*), disclosed that he is about to switch to a more advanced means of transportation. Stopping over on the French Riviera on his way to Italy, Steinbeck, minus his mustache "for a change," announced that he will write a play about flying saucers, because these strange craft "symbolize . . . the disquiet of the world today." Added he soberly: "From this idea, I let my heroes go in their attempt to escape the earth. They don't make it, but I let them discover an equation to escape from infinity . . . rather similar to that of [Albert] Einstein."

On getting news that he had been picked as one of America's ten best-dressed men by some arbiter or other, **Paul G. Hoffman**, former ECAdministrator and now board chairman of Studebaker-Packard Corp., sighed and muttered: "When I get home, my house will be a hotbed of hoots and hollers. My family criticizes me for being a sloppy dresser."

Bandleader **Artie Shaw**, 44, whose seven marriages (among his ex-wives: Novelist **Kathleen Winsor**, Cinematresses **Lana Turner** and **Ava Gardner**) all started out well, seemed to be right back where he began. His current bride (No. 7), Actress **Doris Dowling**, gathered up their 13-month-old son Jonathan and moved in with her sister.

Elder Statesman **Bernard Baruch**, 84, continued to prove that age is no bar to the full life. He struck a Greek-god pose

(in a bathing suit) before displaying his diving and swimming skills to news photographers. He also celebrated the publication of his own summing up, *A Philosophy for Our Time*, a series of four sage lectures on 20th century democracy and capitalism, delivered earlier at his alma mater, the City College of New York. Baruch's central idea: "We in America have sought our goal of equality for all not by pulling everyone down to the same level, as happened elsewhere, but by giving everyone an opportunity to rise."

In need of names to brighten its roster, Mexico's short-handed (membership: barely 5,000) Communist Party offered a bittersweet welcome to a long-lost comrade. Painter **Diego Rivera**, 67. In 1929, Comrade Rivera was excommunicated because of his growing list of deviations. He



Associated Press

**JOHN JACOB ASTOR
Allspice.**

moon billed as a six-month safari, Astor was back in Manhattan only a month later, offered the inexplicable explanation that he was long on capital (estimated at \$70 million), short of cash. Actually, Gertrude, taking exception to Astor's Mexican divorce and remarriage in haste, had attached all his assets in 27 banks, 35 stock brokerage firms, his real estate and a garage where one of his cars was laid up. It could all be cleared up, she told a court, if Astor would merely let her forget at the rate of \$1,000 a week. To make matters worse, Dolly no sooner walked off the ship than she walked out on Astor and got in touch with her attorneys. The tabloids spread broad hints that she too was more interested in the money than the man. "This was not a happy honeymoon," was the sorrowful conclusion of one of Astor's friends. "There was tension even before it started . . . Dolly was inclined to be morose, though he gave her minks and diamonds. Dolly, it seems, wanted to be alone most of the time. John couldn't understand it, and he went through hell."

A puffy-faced, balding Baritone **Lawrence Tibbett**, 57, who at the height of his career turned out an autobiography called *Along the Glory Road*, traveled a sadder road in North Hollywood, smashed his sports car into a truck, was nabbed by police with a depleted bottle of gin. After slugging a Drunkometer, Tibbett was fined \$263 on his guilty plea to charges of drunken driving and hitting the truck.

Partly **John Jacob Astor**, whose great-great-grandfather started the family fortune by gathering furs, only to have many of his male descendants dissipate parcels of their inheritance by giving furs away, was up to his patrician ears in the sort of misfortune that afflicts only the very rich. It began when Astor, 42, divorced his second wife **Gertrude** in June, then drew a deep breath and took on No. 3, Miami Divorcee **Dolores ("Dolly") Fullman**, 26. Off for a European honey-



Eric Hedlund—Sunday Mirror Magazine
**BERNARD BARUCH
Sage.**

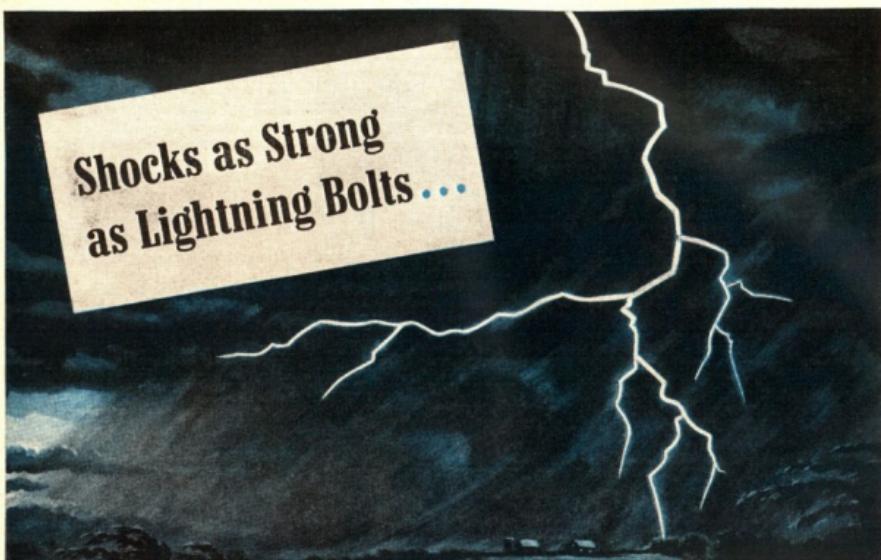
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Foto Mayo

**Diego Rivera
Pepper.**



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SPORT

Waiting for Dusty

I ain't much of a fielder, and I got a pretty lousy arm, but I sure love to whack at that ball.

—James Lamar Rhodes

Right up to game time at the Polo Grounds last week, odds that the Cleveland Indians would take the World Series were 9 to 5. After a long, loud summer, second-guessing Managers Leo Durocher and Al Lopez, the nation's sportswriters, smart-money boys and Sunday-afternoon bleacher jockeys all had an easy explanation: Cleveland's pitching was too good. Even with their patchwork infield, the Indians had won 111 games. How could they lose a short series?

"My pitchers don't exactly toss beanbags," retorted Lippy Leo. But no one was listening. And for the first eight innings of the series, the Giants had a hard time hanging on. Then wonderful Willie Mays raced almost back to the Harlem River to pull down a long fly with his back to home plate and save the ball game. In the tenth, the score tied 2-2 and two men on, Durocher called on "Dusty" Rhodes, his first-rate, second-string outelder, who had been a sensational pinch hitter all season. Dusty Rhodes popped the first pitch into a lazy arc along the rightfield foul line, and a light breeze wafted it over the high green grandstand barrier for a home run that broke up the game.

All of a sudden, men with money on Cleveland remembered that the Indians had fattened on the Humpty Dumplings of the American League; Giant pitching had held its own against some tough customers: the Milwaukee Braves, the despised Dodgers, the hard-hitting Cardinals. They also recalled that Willie Mays had been making catches like that all season and that Dusty Rhodes had always been uncanny in the clutch.

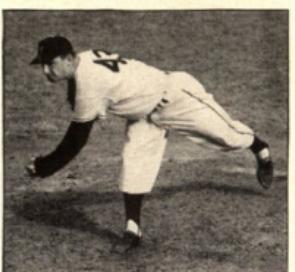
Midnight Man. Now, in the wild glare of series fame, fans discovered that Dusty was a ballplayer right out of a book: King Lardner's *Busher*, magnificently self-assured, not one bit abashed by the big leagues, thoroughly convinced that he and his big bat could win a World Series by themselves.

Dusty had been powdering baseballs ever since he was a drawing teen-ager in Montgomery, Ala. At 16 he played for a church team, the St. Andrew's Gaels, and in 1946, after a tour in the Navy, he began kicking around in the minor leagues. He started low—with the Hall Brothers' Dairy team—and moved up slowly. He had a busher's habit of muffing flies and missing curfews. "Dusty," said a careful friend, "was a midnight man in a 9 o'clock town." It took him six years to show signs of settling down. Then he was ready for the Giants, and 1954 was obviously his year.

Old Pro. The second-game crowd was still talking about Dusty's homer, when it settled back to watch the Giants play



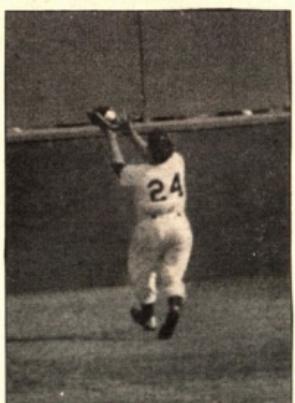
Leonard McCombe—LIFE
DUROCHER & RHODES



INTERNATIONAL ANTONELLI



INTERNATIONAL THOMPSON



MAYS
Associated Press

Remember the Humpty Dumplings?

like champions. At third door Hank Thompson made acrobatic, circus saves with astonishing skill; at shortstop Alvin Dark, a hard-looking old pro out of Louisiana State, knocked down everything that came his way. Slowly, with infuriating care, young Johnny Antonelli pitched around the thin edge of disaster. In the fifth, Pinch Hitter Rhodes sneaked a pidling bloop into short centerfield and the game was as good as over.

Later in the afternoon, Dusty stepped up again. Just to keep his franchise, he smacked an honest homer high against the rightfield roof. Next day in Cleveland, Dusty only had to wait until the third inning. He ambled to the plate, eyed Pitcher Mike Garcia and promptly planted a solid, two-run single in rightfield.

Mild Manager. After that, Dusty struck out twice, a failure that almost proved him human. But by then the Giants were safely in front. Durocher's men didn't seem capable of making a single serious error. Over on the Cleveland bench, Alfonso Ramon Lopez watched his boys make a shambles of their reputation. "Everything we've done is wrong," marveled the mild-mannered manager. "Everything they've done is right." Probably not even a good ball team could have beaten the Giants; the lackluster Indians never had a chance. After the third game Sportswriter Red Smith wrote that it might not be necessary to play the fourth: "There's talk of calling it off in order that James Lamar Rhodes of Rock Hill, S.C., may give an exhibition of walking on water."

In 50 years of World Series history, only seven clubs had won a four-game series. Now, anyone who doubted that the Giants would be the eighth was careful not to talk out loud. Even a pinch-hit homer by the Indians' veteran castoff, Hank Majeski, did not break the spell. Winning the fourth game, 7-4, was so simple that Leo Durocher did not even bother to call on Dusty Rhodes.

The Sport of Commissars

East of the Iron Curtain last week, the odds were that the average German horseplayer would have a hard time getting up enough cash to get down a bet. But well-heeled horseplayers were as necessary as well-bred horses if the "International" race meeting in Berlin's Soviet zone was to pay off, so East Berlin bureaucrats "cordially invited" their prosperous West German cousins.

West Germans responded like gamblers drawn to the only wheel in town. By the thousands they flocked to the famed Hoppegarten track.

A Shot of Schnapps. Old timers could recall Hoppegarten in its heyday, the white grandstands looming above the green of the track, the white Rhineland gravel on the paths, the bright flags from all of Europe. Hulking Uhlans and tall, trim Hussars marched with their ladies between training ovals, stopped now and then for champagne or a quick shot of schnapps. Great horses from the royal Graditz stables raced against some of the



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finest thoroughbreds in the world in those good days before World War I.

Under Hitler Hoppegarten enjoyed a kind of ghostly glory: Goebbels and the bemaded Göring strutted about the grounds, and Franz von Papen brought the top-hatted diplomatic corps to the betting booths. There were still some good horses. But World War II ended everything. "When the Russians found a good horse," said a sad West Berlin trainer last week, "they either ate it, shipped it to Russia, or tied it to a plow."

There were rumors that the Russians were breeding some of the thoroughbreds but no one ever had a chance to check up. Last week West Germans saw what had happened to their stolen horses.

A Poor Pig. The once white gravel of Hoppegarten was grey and unkempt. In place of the old gay flags were monotonous red banners. Instead of champagne, there was weak beer; instead of flower girls, old women hawking Communist "reconstruction lottery" tickets. The wives of Communist functionaries walked up and down munching garlic sandwiches.

Horsemen could have forgiven the poverty; they would never forgive the horses. "Look at that poor pig," said one stable owner as he pointed to Lampass, a Russian two-year-old. "Doesn't he look like a great Graditz stallion with the head of a Russian plow horse?" Everywhere, observant horsemen could see signs of fine bloodlines fouled by careless breeding. As if to embarrass the Russians still further, a Czech horse romped off with the grand prize.

By week's end, before the Hoppegarten meeting was over, even East zone bettors had taken their meager supply of marks to the betting booths of West Berlin's Mariendorf trotting track. For a true horseplayer, this was a terrible comedown.

Scoreboard

¶ At South Bend, Ind., Len Dawson, a 19-year-old Purdue sophomore, fired four touchdown passes for a total of 156 yards, as the Boilermakers beat highly favored Notre Dame, 27-14. The upset, which ended Notre Dame's unbeaten streak of 13 games, was a repeat performance; in 1950 Purdue won 28-14, after the Irish had survived 39 straight. Other notable results: Army bounced back from last week's whipping by South Carolina, overran the Michigan Wolverines, 26-7; U.C.L.A.'s single-wing overpowered Maryland's split-T, 12-7.

¶ In Sofia, Bulgaria, after breezing through the early rounds of an East European tournament, a team of undefeated Polish pugilists took on a squad of crack Soviet boxers in the finals, turned out to be unexpectedly aggressive satellites, and clobbered the Russians, eight bouts out of ten.

¶ At Port Washington, N.Y., members of the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club found the kind of dusty going they are used to at home, sailed their International one-design yachts through heavy weather that dismasted an American boat, and beat 'em the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club for the Skoal Trophy.

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CINEMA

A Tiger in the Reeds (See Cover)

One day when he was 17, Marlon Brando took a bottle of hair tonic to school. When nobody was looking, he dribbled a thin stream of the stuff down a corridor, into an empty study room, and up the front wall. On the wall he scrawled, with the almost invisible liquid, a shocking word. Next period, when the room was full, he set a match to the hair tonic. Blue flame whooshed through the room, and the handwriting on the wall that day was nothing short of illuminating.

A little more than a decade later, Bad Boy Brando, still something of a show-off, has pulled the trick again. But this time his wall is a hundred thousand movie

even figure out. The big studios, which are capable of taking endless pains to exploit either a valuable property or an eccentric personality, have not yet been able to answer the basic question: What is Brando, and what does he have that the U.S. public seems to want more of?

It could hardly be conventional good looks. Brando has a nose that drips down his face, according to a make-up man, "like melted ice cream" (it caused him to flunk his first screen test ten years ago). But then again, as one fan tried to explain, he does have a kind of "lyric lunkishness"—he looks like a Lord Byron from Brooklyn. Is sex appeal his secret? No doubt about it, said one producer: "He's a walking hormone factory." An exhibitor, musing about his own business, said: "He's

portraying like a salamander into stone—or a tiger in the reeds. Said one thoughtful playgoer: "The only other place I've ever seen such a terrifying shift of identity is in a schizophrenic ward. But this man has control of what he's doing. He has the power of total camouflage, like a dweller in the third day of creation." A moviemaker sighed last week: "I thought I'd seen everything, but it looks as if we've got to find a matinee idol."

The Slob. The realization that the public could go for an actor who was neither beautiful nor dumb shook Hollywood hard. Brando himself was even more of a shock. When he landed in town in 1950 to make *The Men*, Hollywood stood there with wide-open arms and a dazzling smile of welcome. But Brando, a sullen kid who went everywhere in blue jeans and a soiled T shirt, stubbornly resisted the town's professional charm. He snorted at the "funnies in satin Cadillacs" and told them precisely, in Miltonic periods of incomprehensible jive talk, what to do with their "patrid glamour." He wanted to be left strictly alone, he snarled, and as for that "cultural boneyard" called Hollywood: "The only reason I'm here is because I don't yet have the moral strength to turn down the money."

Hollywood reacted with hurt confusion, and clouds of columnists began buzzing about Brando's head. Day after day, the brightest color in many a gossip column was Brando blood. They called him "the male Garbo," and "a Dostoevsky version of Tom Sawyer." They built up a legend in the public mind that, true or false, is sure to stick. Where Barrymore was "The Great Profile," Valentino "The Sheik" and Gable "The King," Marlon Brando is known to millions who read about Hollywood every day as "The Slob."

The Slob is by no means all he is wise-cracked up to be. Two simple examples: he takes his work seriously and he pays his debts. But some of the legends have been so often repeated, even by Brando's admirers, that they are hard to separate from the historical facts.

The Legend. Brando's closest friends admit that he often needs a shave, and that regardless of the company he is in, he belches or scratches as the need arises. Although he now makes as much as \$200,000 a picture, he is often without matching trousers and jacket; until very recently he preferred blue jeans for all social gatherings. The day he arrived in Hollywood, Marlon honored the occasion by dressing up in his only suit, but somehow failed to notice that the trousers had a hole in the knee and a slit in the seat, through which the tail of his shirt was showing. Shirts are a nuisance, anyway; when one gets dirty, he just rolls it up in a ball, stuffs it in a closet and buys another. At table. Marlon often drops his head to plate level and shovels it in, and if ketchup splatters on the tablecloth—let it. Once, so the story runs, he was found holding a piece of bread and dreamily buttering his sleeve.

The frequent condition of his living quarters—in Hollywood a five-room bungalow in Benedict Canyon, in New York



THE BRANDOS AT HOME IN ILLINOIS®
On the mantelpiece, a little ham.

Arthur Shay-Life

screens, his performance is distinctly more artistic, and his audience is the pokeyed world. Six pictures in four years—*The Men*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *Viva Zapata!*, *Julius Caesar*, *The Wild One*, *On the Waterfront*—have branded the Brando name and face blue-hot on the public mind.

In a business where money talks, Brando is now being hailed as "a real drag-'em-in big-tender like nobody since Clark Gable." And his pictures have won loud, critical huzzahs as well as some stentorian box-office grosses. Last week Brando completed a seventh, *Desiré*, a film version of Annemarie Selinck's 1953 bestselling novel, in which he plays Napoleon. Twentieth Century-Fox boldly predicts that it may take in up to \$10 million. "Two more like Brando," said one producer, "and television can crawl back in the tube."

Byron from Brooklyn. One like Brando, as a matter of fact, is more than Hollywood has been able to handle, or

everybody between 10 and 20 that comes into my theater, and they're really coming to see themselves. He's the Valentino of the bop generation, and he's bringing the kids back to the movies."

Nonsense, says Elia Kazan, who directed him in *Streetcar* and *Waterfront*. "Brando is just the best actor in the world today." Many experts agree. Not since John Barrymore first haulled on his bunks has a young actor's fire brought such a light to so many critics' eyes. Almost all his Broadway performances have won rave reviews ("our most memorable young actor"), and he has backed the cinema critics into the adjective bin. They have felt in Brando's acting a kind of abysmal reality that not even Barrymore, who in all technical respects was far and away Brando's superior, could plumb. At moments he can vanish into the character he

* Sister Frances and daughter, father, mother and Marlon (26).

City a vast studio in Carnegie Hall—was perhaps best described by a man who came to deliver a vacuum cleaner. "That boy doesn't need a vacuum cleaner," he said. "He needs a plow." The mess was at its worst in the days when Marlon had a pet raccoon, but even before that, it sometimes got pretty bad. Actress Shelley Winters reports that when Marlon and Comic Wally Cox shared a Manhattan apartment, they once undertook to paint the walls of the place. Says Shelley: "They painted one wall and then, for one solid year, the canvas, the buckets of paint and the brushes lay on the living-room floor. They just stepped around them."

Nothing Sacred. Be it ever so rough and tumble, Marlon's home is his castle. He seldom answers the phone before it rings 20 times, often lets invited guests batter wearily at the door for long periods before he casually lets them in.

Worst of all, in many a moviemaker's mind, is Brando's habit of teasing Hollywood's sacred cows, the gossip columnists. Actress Jessica Tandy once went to Marlon's dressing room with a powerful woman who, as everybody in the entertainment business knows, likes to think of herself as still quite youthful-looking. Said Marlon to Jessica in his silkiest tone: "Ah, this must be your mother." Columnist Hedda Hopper also went to interview him. "She talked for half an hour solid," says a Hollywood reporter, "and in all that time Marlon gave exactly one and a half grunts." He now calls Hedda "The One with the Hat," and Louella Parsons "The Fat One." The two influential lady writers naturally feel some resentment, and frequently express it in their columns.

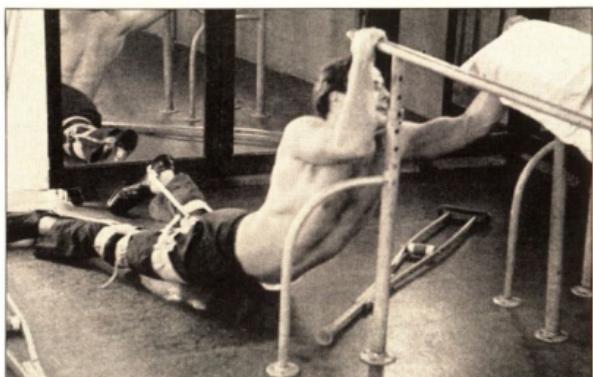
More Sinned Against. But by other members of the sex, The Slob is more amiably known as a Don Juan. ("Done one!" punned a Broadway actress. "He's done 'em all.") He is a hit with the ladies, moreover, despite the fact that (as one of his girls panted) "he does things to you in public that you hardly expect even in private." Still, as a lover-boy, Marlon is almost more sinned against than sinning. Many women find it hard to keep their hands off him. A famous middle-aged actress threw herself into his arms the first time they met, and sobbed: "Be my last, great love!" To Hollywood's astonishment, he passes up most of the professional beauties and contract cuties, dates waitresses and secretaries instead. Says one of them: "Marlon is very much of a man. All his former girl friends are still waiting for him."

In rehearsals, Marlon is said to "flop around" so indifferently that the other actors get no benefit from the reading. During a *Streetcar* rehearsal, Actor Karl Malden once smashed his fist into a wall in sheer frustration. Marlon refuses to change, says he has to feel himself into the part that way. Once when a woman tried to compliment him on a screen performance, Marlon broke in coldly: "You've got a run in your stocking."

The depth of what one actress calls "marishness" came last February, when Brando complained to Fox that he did not like his role in *The Egyptian*. A Fox ex-



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ecutive talked him out of his objections, or thought he had. Came the day when the first scene was to be shot. As Fox later protested: sets were built, costumes on, extras standing by, cameras ready to roll. No Brando. Then came a telegram from his psychoanalyst in New York: Marlon was "a very sick and mentally confused boy," and in absolutely no condition to work. Fox threw Edmond Purdom into the Brando part, sued Marlon for \$2,000,000 damages. Marlon settled the suit by agreeing to make *Desirée*, later gloated openly about his success in "copping a medical plea." After that, a Fox executive remarked: "The only good thing I can say about this twerp is that he doesn't like marijuana."

Brando on Brando. Last week Actor Brando, interviewed by a TIME correspondent in his dressing room on the *Desirée* set, tried hard to scotch such talk and to explain his behavior. "I'll be damned if I feel obliged to defend myself," he burst out in a cultured and fervent half-whisper, "but I am sick to death of being thought of as a blue-jeaned slobbermouth and I am sick to death of having people come up and say hello and then just stand there expecting you to throw a raccoon at them. I have always hated the fact that I have been obliged to conform. I agree that no man is an island, but I also feel that conformity breeds mediocrity. I think this country needs, in addition to a good five-cent cigar, a little five-cent investment in tolerance for the expression of individuality."

Marlon conceded that "when I came to Hollywood I had a rather precious and coddled attitude about my own integrity. It was stupid of me to resist so directly the prejudice that money is right. But just because the big shots were nice to me I saw no reason to overlook what they did to others and to ignore the fact that they normally behave with the hostility of ants at a picnic. The marvelous thing about Hollywood is that these people are recognized as sort of the norm, while I am the flip. These gnarled and twisted personalities see no other way to live except on a pedestal of malicious gossip and rumor to be laid on the ears of unsuspecting people who believe them.

"Well, I really did feel I had every right in the world to resist the insipid protocol of turning my private life into the kind of running serial you find on bubble-gum wrappers. You can't just take sensitive parts of yourself and splatter them around like so much popcorn butter. Personal freedom has always been terribly important to me, and I have carried aloofness as a sort of banner to my sense of freedom."

What horrified Brando most: "People have asked me if I'm really Stanley Kowalski. Why, he's the antithesis of me. He is intolerant and selfish. Kowalski is a man without any sensitivity, without any kind of morality except his own mewling, whimpering insistence on his own way. I can't think—I can't believe—that we are here for one terrible, gnashing, stomping moment and that's all."



BUD (AGED 10)
A glob of the yeast of creation.

Marlon's friends insist that he is a thoroughly misunderstood young man. "If this is a slob," says Producer George Glass, "it should have happened to me." Director Kazan calls him "one of the gentlest—very possibly the gentlest—person I have ever known." A girl friend claims that until recently he was so sensitive that he hated to eat lettuce because it was so noisy. Wally Cox says he is "a creative philosopher, a very deep thinker. He's a real liberating force for his friends."

His openheartedness is attested to on every side. Taken as a whole, his life suggests strongly that the heart of the matter was expressed in a crudely chalked sign that he once nailed up in his flat. It read: "You Ain't Livin' If You Don't Know It."

Quicksand & Old Corsets. Marlon Brando Jr. was born on April 3, 1924 in Omaha, Neb., the third child, first son of a salesman of limestone products. His mother, described years later by Actress Stella Adler as "a very beautiful, a heavenly, lost, girlish creature," played leads for the local dramatic society and burned for a larger stage of life. Her children caught fire. "She was a wonderful, wonderful woman," says daughter Jocelyn, now a Broadway actress (*Mister Roberts*), "with a great capacity for understanding and giving." Marlon, says Jocelyn, was "a blond, fat-bellied little boy, quite serious and very determined." He showed his sense of drama early. Whenever anybody would look, the little ham would shimmy up on the mantelpiece, pose there like a general, clutch his heart all at once as if shot, and topple like a corpse to the floor.

To young Marlon, better known in those days as Bud, life was an unbroken series of contests: Who could eat fastest, hold his breath longest, open his mouth widest, tell the biggest lie, do the least homework? One day he and some other boys invented the best game of all: Who can sink farthest in the quicksand along



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the river bank without hollering for help? (Luckily, nobody won.) Bud and sister Frances (now Mrs. Richard Loving, a painter, living in Mundelein, Ill.) ran away from home regularly every Sunday afternoon. On Saturdays Bud rummaged devotedly through the neighbors' rubbish, came home bearing old corsets, broken umbrellas, German helmets, lopsided baby coaches, "just in case."

After they moved to Libertyville,[®] near Chicago, the Brando had a horse, a cow, a great Dane, a goose, a pair of bantams, several rabbits and 18 cats. Bud was the only one who could milk the cow. To this menagerie he would occasionally add a wounded snake or broken bird he had found somewhere. Once, when Bud's favorite chicken died, Mrs. Brando buried it in the garden. Bud dug it up and brought it back into the house. Mrs. Brando buried the chicken again. Bud dug it up. This went on for some time.

At the age of eight, Marlon brought home a live woman. "I found her lying near the lake, Mother," he said. "She's sick, and doesn't have any place to stay." (Mother put her up for the night in the local hotel.) Later he brought home a whole series of charity cases: his girl friends. Sighed his grandmother: "Marlon always fell for the cross-eyed girls."

Out the Window. Free as a bird at home, Marlon never took kindly to the cage of formal education. When his father sent him to Shattuck Military Academy—"the military asylum," he still calls it—Marlon tried hard to be a good soldier. The first two years went pretty well. He got parts in two school plays, but in both cases (he played a corpse on the gallows at midnight and an explorer in an Egyptian tomb) it was too dark to tell whether he was really any good. Then, all at once he was expelled. One of the reasons: late one night he emptied a chamberpot out the dormitory window, saw so late that there was somebody passing below.

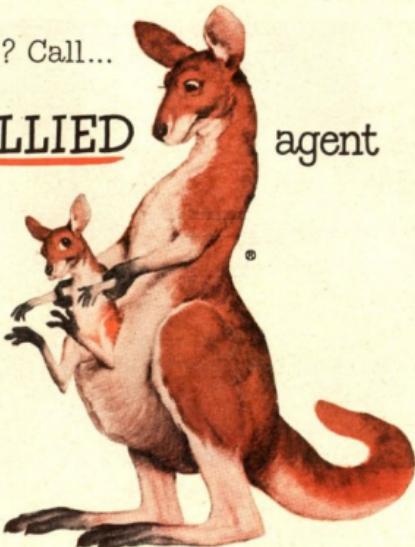
Marlon thought for awhile that he would like to enter the ministry. Talked out of that. He spent the summer of 1943 as a tile fitter in a drain factory (he was turned down for the draft because of a trick knee). In the fall he went to New York to live with sister Frances, then studying painting at New York's Art Students League. After four days as an elevator operator at Best's department store (he quit because it embarrassed him to call out things like "lingerie"), Marlon went to study dramatics with Stella Adler at Manhattan's New School. Before the first week was over, Teacher Adler told friends that this "puppy thing"—he was only 19—would be, within a year, "the best young actor in the American theater."

Into the Theater. For the first time in his life, Marlon worked hard. In his first Broadway part, playing a 15-year-old in *I Remember Mama*, he struck the critics as merely "charming," but theater people began to take notice. "Incredibly good," exclaimed Director Robert Lewis, and the

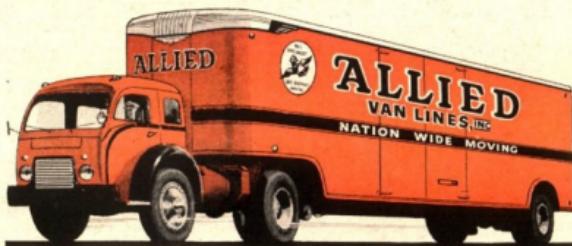
[®] Other famed Libertyvillians: Adlai Stevenson, Publisher Alicia Patterson (*TIME*, Sept. 13).

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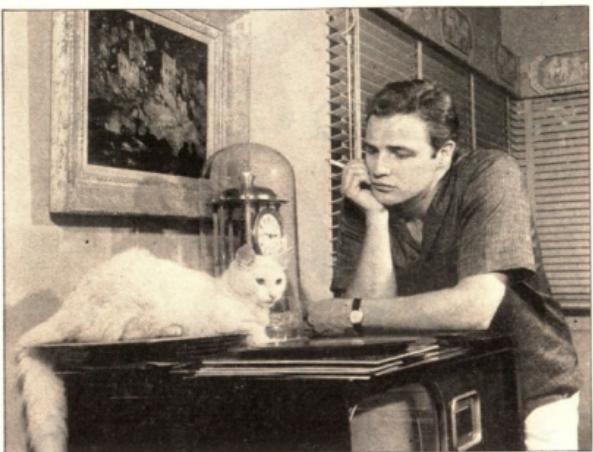
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MURRAY GARRETT—GRAPHIC HOUSE
BRANDO AT HOME IN HOLLYWOOD
"You ain't livin' if you don't know it."

offers began to pour in. In *Truckline Café* ("quite effective"), *Candida* ("superb") and *A Flag Is Born* ("the bright, particular star"), Brando raised high hopes; and in *A Streetcar Named Desire* he fulfilled them.

Streetcar's Stanley Kowalski, as Brando conceived him, was a man to match the blast furnaces and the man-killing mines of an industrial age—"one of those guys who work hard and have lots of flesh with nothing supple about them. They never open their fists, really. They grip a cup like an animal would wrap a paw around it. They're so muscle-bound they can hardly talk. Stanley didn't give a damn how he said a thing. His purpose was to convey his idea. He had no awareness of himself at all." As he lived the part, Brando dragged his audience back by the hair of their heads to the Neanderthal cave of human origin, and made them stare at the animal leavings on the floor. "It was awful and it was sublime," said one director. "Only once in a generation do you see such a thing in the theater."

Complete Scold. How could a youngster of 23, with only four Broadway parts behind him, strike so deep and come up with so much? His teacher, Stella Adler, has an answer: "Marlon never really had to learn to act. He knew, right from the start he was a universal actor. Nothing human was foreign to him. He had the potential for any role. It's incredible how large the scale of his emotions is—he has complete scale. And he has all the external equipment—looks and voice and power of presence—to go with it." Right from the beginning, says Director Robert Lewis, Marlon's instinct was to fit himself to a character, not the character to himself—"to work from the inside out." "He has an inner rhythm that never fails," says Director Erwin Piscator; and Lewis speaks of

"a natural dangerousness and unpredictability that's always exciting in the theater."

All these qualities, his friends say, are symptoms of an almost frighteningly susceptible nature. "He's like a glob of the yeast of creation," says one. He picked up a working knowledge of French and Spanish in a matter of days. He can imitate someone precisely after watching him for two minutes. He almost never answers the phone in his own voice, usually convinces the caller that he is someone else. His sense of humor is as graphic as an oster's. One day a woman columnist walked up to him and said in a sugary voice: "Why, you look just like everybody else!" Marlon stared at her for a moment in silence, then turned without a word to the nearest corner and stood on his head.

Lao-tse & Yoga. Marlon's physical coordination is equal to almost any task his imagination sets. He can play the bongos well enough to take a Saturday night seat in a Latin combo. He can box and fence and do an interpretive dance with all but the pros, and he has mastered enough yoga to demonstrate an exercise in which the abdominal muscles are rotated in a flowing movement around the navel.

Along with the rest, even though Marlon never quite made a high-school diploma, goes an impressive intellect. He reads constantly (e.g., Nietzsche, Lao-tse, psychoanalytical textbooks), and has quite a flair for verbal imagery (he once described Wally Cox as "an old, fragile, beautifully embroidered Chinese ceremonial robe, with a few little Three-in-One oil spots on it").

All his talents were brought by the current *On the Waterfront* to a deep-burning focus in the characterization of Terry Malloy. The role demanded all that Kowalski had, and far more. Kowalski was a brute, and to understand him Brando's heart had to die a little. Terry Malloy was a brute

who was turning, in agony and wonder, into a human being, and to interpret him Brando had to take the more painful brunt of being born.

Throughout the entire film there is not a break in Brando's almost magical likeliness. At times the audience feels it is being sucked into a painful situation that it had only intended to observe from a safe distance, and there are moments of sudden, nervous recoil. At several of the most painful points, when Brando makes a gesture almost too natural to be borne, the spectators do not dare to gasp—they giggle. There could be no higher tribute.

Firmer Grip. *Waterfront*, in short, suggests strongly that Brando is getting too big for his blue jeans. But the question arises: What else is he to wear? From Brando's precocious eminence, the future may well look less like a land of dreams than a highly promising nightmare. If, as he professes, he cares chiefly about acting as an art, there will hardly be enough opportunity in commercial Hollywood to keep him there much longer. *Désirée*, for instance, which will be released next month, is another big slick costume historical with no artistic nonsense about it. Producer Darryl Zanuck claims that Brando turns in one of his greatest performances as Napoleon, but Marlon modestly doubts it. "Most of the time," he says, "I just let the make-up play the part." Marlon's next role, Sky Masterson in the film version of *Guys and Dolls*, will give him a chance to show how well he can warble and hoot, but it hardly brings him any closer to Hamlet. And after Hollywood, where can Brando go? Broadway? In the last 15 years the New York stage has sunk to a historical low in which whole seasons pass without a single first-rate play appearing. Furthermore, there is no U.S. repertory theater in which a young actor can try the great roles for size, and build his technique while he wins his public.

As a result, while Brando's counterparts in England and France—Laurence Olivier, Jean-Louis Barrault, Gérard Philipe—play a number of important roles on the stage every year as well as one or two in the movies, Brando has only created 14 roles in his entire career of ten years. Furthermore, in five of those parts he played variations on the Kowalski theme. His intimates claim that he can do high comedy, low farce and classic tragedy just as well, but the world has had small chance to judge for itself. One director believes "there's a Faust in this kid, but he may never get to play it."

And Brando has personal as well as professional problems, or so the Slob stuff would indicate. But since his mother's death last year, he seems to have taken a firmer grip on his private life. There is less talk of a two-year trip around the world or "a nice long schlunk in Paris," or a quick retirement to his Nebraska cattle farm, which is managed by his father. He still murmurs about an island paradise where he could concern himself exclusively with "eating and sleeping and the reproduction of the race," but he says

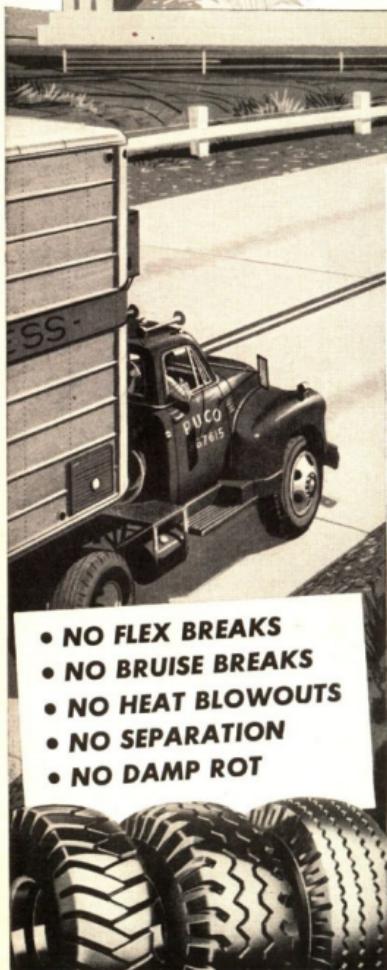
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less often that "I still don't know whether I want to be an actor."

Facing Up. In the opinion of many of his intimates, psychoanalysis has helped too. Like many a creative person, Brando seems to be by nature so sensitive to impressions—from within as well as from without, of his own emotions as well as of the world around him—that he often has a hard time handling them. He claims, for instance, that "if I go into a room where there are a hundred people, and one of them doesn't like me, I'll know it, and I have to get out of there." This is possibly a somewhat morbid and perhaps flamboyant exaggeration of his condition, but his friends say that he often does seem to flounder in a sea of impressions. It is to resist them, they say, that he puts up his arbitrary, antisocial front.

"It goes further than that," says one acquaintance. "Somewhere in childhood Marlon got the idea that he didn't really have to face the facts about himself if he didn't want to. Then too, somebody apparently gave him an idealized picture of reality, and when he found he couldn't measure up to it, part of Marlon turned renegade. It's the renegade, you'll notice, that Marlon has come to personify to the public. He needs to find something in life, something in himself, that is permanently true, and he needs to lay down his life before it. For such an intense personality, nothing less than that will do."

The analysis seems to have taken Marlon part way to the goal. He now seems to realize, his friends think, that he did not want freedom so much as he wanted irresponsibility. Now, they say, he is more ready to face life for what it is, to live it with what he's got. If they're right, and if Brando can really "lay down his life" before his art, the U.S. stands to witness some spectacular histrionics before this prince of players says good night.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Ugetsu. A weird and lovely Japanese film; in an Oriental spirit, the camera meditates the eye of a hurricane in a human soul (TIME, Sept. 20).

High and Dry. Some tightfisted Scotsmen (Alex Mackenzie, Tommy Kearn) squeeze the American Dollar (Paul Douglas) until the eagle screams and the audience howls (TIME, Sept. 13).

Sabrina. The boss's sons (Humphrey Bogart, William Holden) and the chauffeur's daughter (Audrey Hepburn) are at it again, but thanks to Director Billy Wilder, not all the bloom is off this faded comic ruse (TIME, Sept. 13).

The Little Kidnappers. Youth and crabbed age try to live together on a Nova Scotia farm; a radiant fable about childhood (TIME, Sept. 6).

The Vanishing Prairie. Walt Disney's cameramen catch some intimate glimpses (including the birth of a baby buffalo) of what animal life was like when the West was really wild (TIME, Aug. 23).

On the Waterfront. Elia Kazan's big-shouldered melodrama of dockside corruption; with Marlon Brando, Eva Marie Saint, Lee J. Cobb (TIME, Aug. 9).

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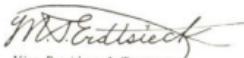
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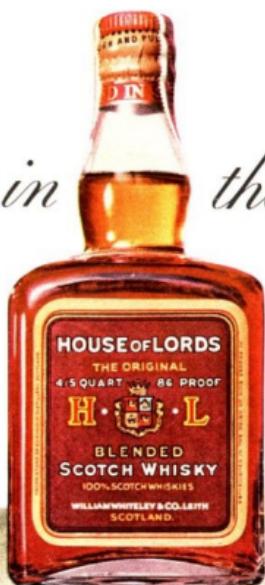


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MUSIC

Prayers & Popcorn

In the Deep South, which to many music merchants has long looked like arid territory, a profitable but unsung musical monster is flourishing. Billed as "Gospel and Spiritual All-Nite Sing," it is colloquially called "gospel boogie" or, more earthly, "jumping for Jesus." It takes the form of regular shows in Southern cities, featuring vocal quartets and attended by capacity crowds who come to be entertained and, occasionally, converted.

In Atlanta's Municipal Auditorium last week, the month's downbeat for uplift filled all 5,200 seats (at \$1.25 to \$1.60, children half price), and later the total was swelled by 1,300 standees. Things got under way when beefy Wally Fowler, a

Wonderful Time up There. As the evening wore on, the program offered more pratfalls than prayers, but the all-white audience loved it, happily munching popcorn and swigging soda pop, clapping and stamping in rhythm.

Nothing to Something. After 1 a.m. the crowd's feverish excitement and the broader horseplay onstage began to simmer down. The music became more spiritual, and the children in the audience dropped off to sleep. By 2, half the crowd had drifted away, and at 2:15 the singers were packing their effects into their Cadillacs for the trek to the next night's stand.

The gospel singers have a tradition that reaches back some 200 years to frontier days when countryfolk made up their own words to familiar secular tunes. Even-



OAK RIDGE SINGERS & POSSUM TROT'S FOWLER (RIGHT)
"Don't you just love this fellowship together?"

Jay Leviton

bushy-browed master of ceremonies from Possum Trot, Ga., asked everybody to "turn left, then turn right and shake hands; I want you to be good neighbors." Then he led the crowd in *Love Lifted Me* and *Amazing Grace*. After a short talk about the evils of materialism and intellectual confusion, he led another hymn, shouting between the lines: "Don't you just love this fellowship together?"

Then the entertainment began, swinging from rowdy boogies to fervent waltzes, all in praise of the Lord. First was the Gospel Melody Quartet, then the Harmonizers, featuring Tenor Happy Edwards in eye-rolling low comedy, the LeFevre Trio (Eva Mae and Urias LeFevre plus Little Troy Lumpkin) in an almost solemn harmonization of *In My Father's House Are Many Mansions*. After that came M. C. Fowler's own group, the white-suited Oak Ridge Quartet, then the Blackwood Brothers, who brought down the house with *Have You Talked to the Man Upstairs?*, and Atlanta's own Statesmen, the local favorites. Among the evening's repertory: *Ridin' the Range with Jesus* and *Everybody's Gonna Have a*

tually, new tunes were written for community sings, camp meetings and revivals. The custom took root in the South, where musical evangelists and composers published volumes of their own songs. One of them, a trombonist-singer named Homer (*Brighten the Corner Where You Are*) Rodeheaver, managed the music for Billy Sunday. Gospel songs, he wrote, "are not written for prayer meetings, but to challenge the attention of people on the outside . . . They are used simply as a step from nothing to something."

Spreading the Word. In Nashville, six years ago, Wally Fowler staged the first all-night sing, switching from profitable (\$75,000 a year) hillbilly music to "dedicate my singing to the Lord." Today, there are a dozen full-time gospel groups roving the countryside, singing about 250 engagements a year. Top quartets get about \$400 an appearance, for an annual gross of about \$20,000 a man. Although some of the quartets record for RCA and other big companies, their best sales are on small Southern labels, and Southern sheet-music sales are often in the millions.

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ville, the night Billy Graham preached to 16,000 revivalists, another 4,000 preferred to attend a gospel sing. Next month, flushed with success, some pioneering gospel quartets plan to spread the word in cooler territory: Michigan and Indiana.

Diskman's Dilemma

A record executive named Goddard Lieberson was resting up after a tough round of business meetings one day last year, his feet on his desk, his mind on a fascinating subject—the Civil War. It was, he decided, perhaps the best-documented war in history, with reams of personal memoirs and volumes of battle detail, campaign maps, hales of drawings and photographs. But suddenly he realized that something was missing: sound. With that thought, Columbia Records' Executive Vice President Lieberson launched into a year's research that took him through libraries and across old battlefields. When he was through, Columbia had a fine new album, *The Confederacy*.

Adventurous Programming. The album's ten sections, arranged and conducted by Richard Bales, of the Washington, D.C. National Gallery Orchestra, underscores different facets of the war. First is *General Lee's Grand March*, a frothy two-step that might have come from Donizetti's *Daughter of the Regiment*. Next come wistful and militant soldiers' songs, e.g., *Bonnie Blue Flag* and *Somebody's Darling*. Others are drenched with sentiment; still others suggest the progressive bitterness of the occupation. Sample lyrics:

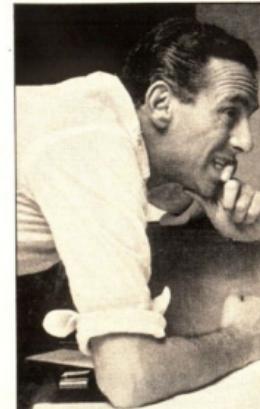
"All quiet along the Potomac tonight,"
Except here and there a stray picket
Is shot, as he walks on his beat to and
fro,

By a rifleman hid in the thicket;
'Tis nothing, a private or two now and
then

Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost, only one of the men,
Moaning out all alone the death rattle.

Later on, comes General Lee's farewell order to the Army of Northern Virginia (read by Lee's 77-year-old cousin once-removed, the Rev. Edmund Jennings Lee of Shepherdstown, W. Va.), and finally a rousing performance of *Dixie* that ends in a high-pitched, blood-chilling rebel yell. Bound into the album are 32 pages of pictures and texts by Civil War Experts Bruce Catton and Clifford Dowdey.

For Staffordshire-born Recordmaker Lieberson, *The Confederacy* represents a new-found obsession with the Civil War ("It's a disease"). It is also the latest experiment in his continuing search for a "creative" approach to the recording business. Over the last 15 years, Lieberson has won a reputation for adventurous programming. Soon after his arrival, Columbia released such radical items as Schoenberg's *Pierrot Lunaire* and Bartok's *Contrasts*, and continued to rack up first recordings of modern masterpieces, e.g., Berg's *Violin Concerto*, Prokofiev's *Alexander Nevsky* cantata. Gradually, Columbia built a stable of its own name artists



Dan Weisz

GODDARD LIEBERSON
Save that Confederate market, boy!
(Pianist Rudolf Serkin, Violinist Josef Szigeti, and created a new source of fine music as a major underwriter of the first Cassels Festival. By the time Columbia introduced LP (1948), most of its classic catalogue was Lieberson-produced.

Choking Classics. Diskman Lieberson, 43, has found time to write a novel (*3 Bedroom*), start a play and man a famed Dancer Vera Zorina. Lately, he spends less and less time in the glass-fronted control booth supervising recording sessions, more and more behind desk thinking up new ideas. Although he recorded Berg's operas *Wozzeck* and *Lulu* and all the quartets of Schoenberg and Bartok, Lieberson discovered gradually that "it is becoming almost bourgeois to do contemporary music—everybody's doing it now." It is also too expensive for a major company to take a chance on unknown modern composers. At the same time, recordings of well-known music are almost choking each other (there are fewer than 21 recordings of Beethoven's *Eroica* on the market, 16 of Brahms' *First Symphony*).

Lieberson's answer: new gimmicks, such as *The Confederacy* album. Among Lieberson's other off-beat projects: Edward R. Murrow's *I Can Hear It Now* album of historic speeches, the prestigious *Literary Series*, with such authors as Somerset Maugham and William Saroyan reading from their own works, and album revivals of old musicals (the *Pal Joey* and *Port and Bess* albums have, in turn, sparked Broadway revivals).

Despite the fact that the record business seems to have recorded everything of major interest, past and present, Lieberson sees a bright future. Next week, we'll see *The Confederacy* under his arm, he is on a tour of the South, the U.S.'s weakest classical-record market. Says he: "I don't think the potential for selling records has even been touched."

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TIME, OCTOBER 11, 1954

From reception room to executive row . . . genuine



It's easy to see that genuine upholstery leather is beautiful and impressive. But it offers other advantages which are more important.

A famous impartial testing company compared leather with the next most serviceable material. Leather proved to be 77% more rugged, 151% less likely to tear along stitching, 10% more scuff-resistant, "significantly more durable to rubbing", and 37% less likely to stretch out of shape.

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Leonard B. Wilcox, President, National Stationery & Office Equipment Association, says: "For style and beauty, for practicality, and for long-term economy, genuine leather upholstery is outstanding."



Bernard Henrich, National Office Furniture Association President, says
"Members of NOFA have been leaders in making practical and stylish use of the many advantages of genuine upholstery leather."

Words & Works

¶ "Religion," preached Methodist Pastor Ralph W. Sockman to his Christ Church congregation on Manhattan's Park Avenue, "seems to have become the vogue in America. Church attendance is up. Church membership is growing faster than our population. Church finances are flourishing." But, he warned, this can lead to the exploitation of religion by politics, business and other interests. "Even the pulpit could be used to exploit religion rather than to explore it and expound it. We must be on guard against the tendency to



Associated Press
POSTULANT MRAZ IN NEW HABIT
Nylons for nuns.

use godly labels for products that are not really God's."

¶ The Sisters of the Divine Spirit, a newly established U.S. Roman Catholic order for teaching and social work, with relatively relaxed rules (including a yearly vacation for members), showed off a radically modernized habit (*see cut*) that looked more like a chic town suit than nuns' garb. Designed in accordance with Pope Pius XII's plea for more rational, comfortable dress among nuns, the new habit features an oxford grey skirt (slightly flared and coming just below the knee), a loose box jacket, a white Peter Pan-collared blouse, a black pillbox hat, black leather pumps with medium heels, and nylons. Said Postulant Marian Mraz, 25, modeling the new outfit: "We'll be right up to date."

¶ Chicago's Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, who resigned last month without explanation as head of the Catholic Youth Organization (rumors linked the resignation with the bishop's repeated attacks on Joe Mc-

Carthy), announced his plans for the future: "I intend to devote all of my available time and resources to the fight . . . against tyranny as represented by international Communism . . . to show the destructiveness of Communism to individual morality and to the political morality of the world."

Around the Kaaba

What is the faith of the world's 315 million Moslems, who follow Mohammed, the camel driver, and at the same time revere Jesus as a great spiritual leader? The world's 787 million Christians, who follow Jesus, the carpenter, and hardly ever think of Mohammed at all, need to know, for what Moslems think and do in the years ahead will make a lot of difference to the West. Yet there is a dearth of interpreters. One of the most surprising since Lawrence of Arabia is a Polish Jew named Leopold Weiss, who is now a Pakistani Moslem named Muhammad Asad.

Educated by his well-to-do family in art and philosophy, he wandered through Europe after World War I, sopping up psychoanalysis in Vienna, writing movie scripts in Berlin, working as a special correspondent for the famed *Frankfurter Zeitung*. He visited Jerusalem, talked with the great Zionist pioneer, Chaim Weizmann. At last he began to find what he was looking for—but it was among the Arabs, not his fellow Jews, that he found it. In 1926 he became a Moslem.

No Sin. This strange pilgrimage of the spirit is recounted with rich journalistic detail—and a style occasionally reminiscent of Turkish delight—in Asad's autobiography, *The Road to Mecca* (Simon & Schuster: \$5). There are vivid pictures of such figures as the late King Ibn Saud (whom he served as unofficial adviser) and of the beauties and terrors of the great Nufud Desert (where Asad was caught in a sandstorm without supplies and lost for three days). Threaded through the travellogues is a warm and enlightening picture of the world's second largest religion and its believers, who seem to Asad to be free of "those phantoms of greed and inhibition that made European life so ugly."

Watching the busy calisthenics of the Moslems at prayer, Asad once asked an old Mecca pilgrim the reason for all the physical activity. "How else then should we worship God?" he replied. "Did He not create both soul and body together? And this being so, should not man pray with his body as well as with his soul?"

As Leopold Weiss, Asad had flirted with conversion to Christianity, which he found superior to Judaism "in that it did not restrict God's concern to any one group of people." But one thing put him off: "The distinction it made between the soul and the body, the world of faith and the world of practical affairs." Not so Islam. "Nowhere in the Koran could I find any reference to a need for 'salvation.' No original, inherited sin stood between the individual and his destiny . . . No asceticism was

Crosses the Sea for a Wee Fee

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VERRA LOW COST! Send a one-pound package across the Atlantic for a little over two dollars.

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WHATEVER YOU NEED**

**LOOK IN THE
'YELLOW PAGES'
OF YOUR TELEPHONE DIRECTORY**

required to open a hidden gate to purity: for purity was man's birthright, and sin meant no more than a lapse from the innate, positive qualities. . . . Was not perhaps this teaching . . . responsible for the emotional security I had so long sensed in the Arabs?

The Center. It was this sinless monism, Asad claims, this "new creed that gave them to understand that man was God's vicar on earth," that brought about the mass conversions to Islam during the great Moslem expansion that reached as far as Spain. It was "not a legendary conversion at the point of the sword." But Asad does not ignore the centuries of stagnation that overcame a vigorous society: "As soon as their faith became habit and ceased to be a program of life . . . the creative impulse . . . gradually gave way to indolence, sterility and cultural decay."

Moslems practice what many Christians



Leo Rosenthal—Fix

In calisthenics, a spiritual push-up.

merely preach: "The priesthood of all believers," as the primitive church called it. All adult Moslems of sound mind may perform any religious function. This Asad found a great advantage. "The absence of all priesthood, clergy, and even of an organized 'church' makes every Moslem feel that he is truly sharing in, and not merely attending, a common act of worship."

One of the duties of the Moslem on a hadj (pilgrimage) is to walk seven times around 'I'c Kaaba, the great black cube in Mecca that is the center of Islam and the symbol of God's oneness. Pilgrim Asad "walked on and on, the minutes passed, all that had been small and bitter in my heart began to leave my heart. I became part of a circular stream—oh, was this the meaning of what we were doing: to become aware that one is part of a movement in an orbit? Was this, perhaps, all confusion's end? And the minutes dissolved, and time itself stood still, and this was the center of the universe"

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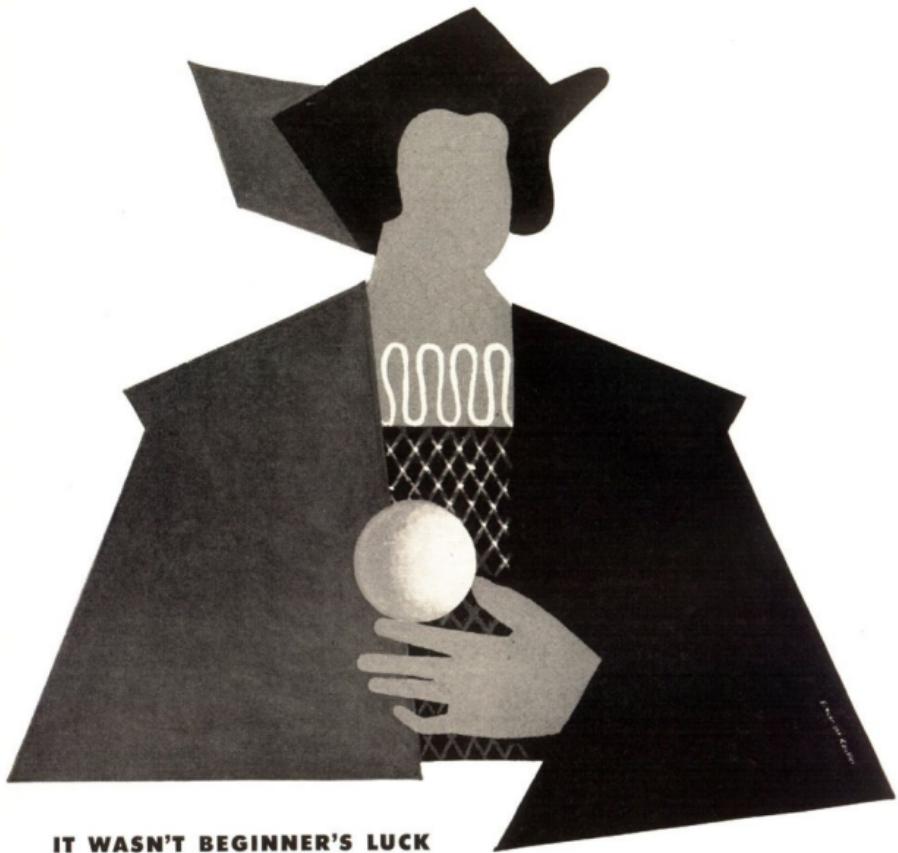
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TIME, OCTOBER 11, 1954



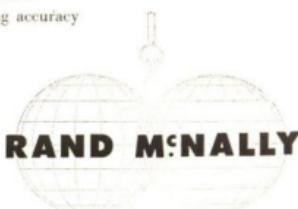
IT WASN'T BEGINNER'S LUCK

What made Columbus suddenly change his course just before sighting the New World?

If he hadn't, he'd have missed San Salvador completely. Whatever it was, we have proof that Columbus was more than just a lucky sailor. Witness his feats of navigation with only a primitive compass. Or the astonishing accuracy of his landfall on the trip home in 1496.

Accuracy, as Rand McNally knows well, isn't luck.

It's a matter of experience and skill. The many years we've spent as expert map makers are reflected in the accuracy of all our printing services. In our catalogs and works of reference for banks. In our authoritative textbooks. And in our delightful books for boys and girls.



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TIME, OCTOBER 11, 1954

BUSINESS

GOVERNMENT

Bad News for "Bessie"

As far back as most steelmen can remember, Chairman Eugene Gifford Grace of Bethlehem Steel Co. had a consuming corporate desire to merge "Bessie," the second biggest U.S. steel company, with Youngstown Sheet & Tube, the nation's No. 6 steelmaker. Grace first tried to turn the trick in 1930, only to be thwarted in court after a proxy battle with Cleveland Financier Cyrus Eaton, who then controlled 19% of Youngstown stock. This year, at 78, Bethlehem's Chairman Grace announced that Bessie and Youngstown were again planning to merge. Last week the Justice Department, which has been cool to the plan all along (TIME, Sept. 13), flatly said no to Bessie.

The bad news for Bessie was publicly delivered by Attorney General Herbert Brownell.⁹ After careful consideration, said Brownell, "we concluded that the merger . . . would be in violation of the antitrust laws," specifically a 1950 amendment to the Clayton Act prohibiting mergers that might tend to reduce competition. At the news, stocks of both companies, which had been hopping up on merger prospects, slipped. Bethlehem dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$; Youngstown closed at $52\frac{1}{2}$, off $\frac{1}{2}$.

Swift Reaction. From the two companies came swift reaction. Noting that the 1950 amendment had yet to be tested legally, Youngstown's President J. L. Mauther threatened to bring the case to

Before a somewhat baffled audience: a gathering of public-relations men assembled in Toots Shor's restaurant in Manhattan.



International

STEELMAN GRACE
For an old giant step . . .

court. (In 1948, before the amendment was passed, the Justice Department tried to block U.S. Steel's purchase of the West Coast's Consolidated Steel—TMR, June 21, 1948—but lost out in the U.S. Supreme Court.) Even if merged, steelmen noted, Youngstown and Bethlehem would still be second to U.S. Steel, with assets of \$2.3 billion (v. Big Steel's \$3 billion) and productive capacity of 24 million tons (v. 38.7 million tons). Said Bethlehem's Grace: "The merger would bring a great, new competitive force into the Midwest market."

Behind the Justice Department's decision lay weeks of work by its chief trustbuster, Assistant Attorney General Stanley Barnes, a hulking (6 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., 248 lbs.), onetime football star (University of California) and presiding judge of Los Angeles County's Superior Court.⁹ When Bethlehem and Youngstown lawyers came to Barnes with their merger plans, they found him a man hard to convince. One day they showed him a big map of the U.S. divided into zones to prove that Bethlehem's and Youngstown's markets did not overlap. Barnes took one look, then launched into a 15-minute speech pointing out that the map was gerrymandered and did not conform to market facts. The steel company lawyers then pointed out that Youngstown is the sole manufacturer of four categories of steel products, and Bethlehem of 20. Only in twelve of these categories, said the lawyers, do the two companies overlap. True, said Barnes, but on an industry-wide basis those twelve account for 80% of the steel business.

Article of Faith. The Bethlehem-Youngstown merger decision was the latest example of how Barnes has applied the antitrust laws as "a nonpartisan article of faith." While many a Democratic skeptic expected the Republican Administration to be an easy taskmaster to businessmen, Barnes has proved to be quite the opposite. He inherited 136 antitrust cases from the previous Administration, so far has disposed of 76 (only ten by dismissal). Barnes' favorite technique is to reach consent decrees with antitrust offenders (38 to date), thus avoiding long and costly court fights.

While cleaning up old cases, Barnes has also launched 43 new cases in his first 7 months, about the same number as the Democrats filed in their last 17 months in office. A good proportion have been against giants in their field, e.g., Pan American World Airways, United Fruit Co., St. Joseph Lead and American Smelting & Refining Co.

Open Issue. Barnes does not think that the Bethlehem and Youngstown deci-

Before that, he was a top West Coast lawyer. Among other things, he successfully defended Cinemactor Victor McLaglen in five suits for assault and battery. Says he: "The fifth time he was sued, I told him it would be tough to prove self-defense, but we did."



Walter Bennett

TRUSTBUSTER BARNES

. . . a new giant-killer.

sion sets a precedent for other prospective mergers, of which there are always 15 to 20 under consideration. Each case now pending before his department will be judged solely on its merits. Furthermore, a committee of 60 top-flight legal and financial experts, appointed in August 1953 by Attorney General Brownell, will report in December on an exhaustive study of antitrust laws that may result in broad changes in antitrust interpretation. Says Stanley Barnes: "We are not afraid to step on people's toes when necessary. But our policy tries to play fair with all comers."

INVESTMENTS

Words of Advice

At a gathering of the free world's Finance Ministers in Washington last week, U.S. Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey offered some sound advice on how underdeveloped countries can attract private investments from the U.S. He also made clear that U.S. businessmen have done a much better job of sending capital abroad than most foreign critics realize.

At the end of 1953, said Humphrey, the U.S. had a whopping \$23.7 billion of private capital invested in foreign countries, and much of the profit (about \$1.5 billion yearly) is being plowed back in. Moreover, said Humphrey, investments are still going up, climbed \$644 million in the first half of 1954.

Will this flow of money from U.S. citizens continue? Said Humphrey: "The prime factor which will determine this is the establishment of confidence in the country seeking investments among investors abroad . . . As with individuals,

TIME CLOCK

it is best established by a definite course of good conduct . . .

"Actions speak louder than words . . . Some of the principal [deterrers] are threats or a history of confiscation or discrimination [and] exchange restrictions . . . Sound, large-scale private investments abroad can only result from assurance of the security and the right of ready repatriation of principal and an opportunity for greater profit than at home . . . Where [as in the U.S.] there are good possibilities open, [U.S. investors] will need some additional inducement to undertake the extra risks of going to foreign lands . . ."

Humphrey's advice was seconded by witty, urbane Eugenio Gudin, Finance Minister of Brazil, who is now hoping to relax some of the tight restrictions against outside investors imposed by the late President Vargas. Gudin said underdeveloped countries must rid themselves of "three plagues . . . expropriation of foreign property without payment . . . inflation [and] nationalism." But he also had some advice for Humphrey and the U.S.: give the U.S. businessman an income-tax break on foreign investments. (At present, foreign profits are taxed twice—in the country in which they are made, and in the U.S.) Concluded Gudin: "After all, if you don't give the American businessman some sort of inducement to go outside his country, why should he go?"

ADVERTISING

\$100 Million Down the Drain

In San Diego's Hotel del Coronado last week, some 300 admen at an American Association of Advertising Agencies convention heard a talk that did their ulcers no good. Declared Ad Expert Horace Seymour Scherwin: "Of over \$400 million which will be spent on TV advertising this year, well over \$100 million is going down the drain. This is expensive garbage."

Scherwin was in a good position to know which TV commercials fail to sell—and why. Since 1946, his Scherwin Research Corp., which has 30 clients (e.g., General Mills, Borden, Colgate-Palmolive), has tested more than 3,500 commercials on more than 1,000,000 viewers. Among his findings: that scantly clad models are poor saleswomen (they distract viewers from products they demonstrate); that a "baby sitter" who plugs a TV set as the best of any that she has seen in the homes where she has worked, is more effective than an "engineer"; that a professional chef who tells how easy a prepared cake mix is to use does not get anywhere near the audience response of a child who stirs up the cake mix right before the viewers.

Furthermore, says Scherwin, "TV is not an advantageous medium for every type of product . . . It is easy to show that a shoe polish will shine shoes, but how can

BIGGER COKES will soon be test-marketed by Coca-Cola to meet increasing competition from other soft-drink makers. Coca-Cola, which has stuck to its 6-oz. bottle for more than 50 years, wants to make a bigger play for the family market with 12-oz. bottles (or larger), will also try out an intermediate 8-oz. size.

GENERAL MOTORS, which just announced a \$107 million expansion program to double auto production in England and the Benelux nations (TIME, Oct. 4), will spend another \$71 million in Germany. The money, said G.M.'s touring President Harlow Curtice, will be used to increase output of the Opel works from 165,000 to 250,000 cars and trucks annually.

TUBELESS TIRES will be standard equipment on most 1955 autos (including all five Chrysler lines). Goodyear tire production is now 50% tubeless, Firestone 60%, Goodrich 75%, and U.S. Rubber expects to be 50% tubeless by Jan. 1. Chief advantages of tubeless tires: they wear longer, have fewer flats, make steering easier.

WESTERN AIR LINES, which has climbed from near bankruptcy in 1947 to a solid ranking as the tenth biggest U.S. airline, has just completed an \$11 million expansion program. Western has bought eight Douglas DC-6Bs, will put them on its luxury flights (filet mignon, champagne, orchids) along the West Coast and to the Twin Cities in hopes of adding another 50 million passenger revenue miles (1954 total: an estimated 407 million).

COLOR TV-MAKERS will increase production in 1955 to 25% of all TV sales, for a retail volume of \$375 million.

GAS DISCOVERY in Wise County, Texas is turning into a bonanza. Developers, including Millionaire Houston Oilman R. E. ("Bob") Smith (TIME, May 24), have just signed a

you show that a pill will give relief?" Many a TV ad fails, says he, because admen are "college men . . . not in rapport with the people they are communicating to."

Scherwin, 40, a graduate of Lafayette College and King's College in London, made his name as a pollster while in the Army. Working off-hours with 700 volunteers, he turned in reports showing soldier dissatisfaction with recreation facilities, housing, food, etc. The report caught the eye of the quartermaster general, who wanted better meals with less waste. Scherwin's staff studied some 2,400,000 individual meals, recommended such changes as a cut in soup (which G.I.s did not care for) and a boost in ice cream. He also worked out a formula for predicting how many soldiers would show up for a given meal, thus cut waste. The Army

\$100 million gas sale contract with the Natural Gas Pipeline Co., which will build a 280-mile line from the field to Pampa. There it will connect with the company's pipeline carrying gas northward to Midwest markets.

CHRYSLER, which lost a big chunk of its defense business when General Motors took over as sole supplier of Patton M-48 medium tanks last year, will soon be back in medium-tank production. By underbidding G.M., Chrysler won a new \$160,600,000 Army contract for 1,800 Pattons to be produced at its Newark, Del. plant, has also landed a \$22 million contract for experimental work on the Army's secret "Redstone" ground-to-ground guided missile.

NUCLEAR REACTOR, the first for purely industrial research, will be built by Chicago's Armour Research Foundation. To cost \$500,000 the reactor will be ready in a year, will be used to experiment in such fields as medical diagnosis, food-sterilization, plastic, glass and rubber products.

MEXICAN SULPHUR will soon be flowing to world markets in quantity. Pan American Sulphur Co., biggest of three U.S. firms developing a huge sulphur discovery on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, has just completed a \$7,000,000 plant, which will swing into full production next month at a capacity of 800,000 tons yearly. Pan American's proven sulphur reserve: 30 million tons.

ADMINISTRATION BATTLE between the Labor and Commerce Departments is building up over Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks' proposal to put labor unions under the antitrust laws. Labor Secretary James Mitchell, who is opposed, has come out on top, so far, in a running battle over other issues, e.g., knocking down a Commerce proposal to divert copper from the strategic stockpile to the strike-bound copper industry (on the ground that it was strike-breaking).

followed the report, saving taxpayers an estimated \$10 million yearly.

Back in civvies, he started Scherwin Corp., now collects an estimated \$800,000 a year in fees ranging from \$800 for checking a single short commercial to \$4,000 for a yearly contract. In Manhattan's 400-seat Avon Theater, he tests ads and new programs on both cross-section audiences and special groups invited by mail (such as dog owners for Ken-L-Ration commercials). The viewers turn in reports to determine how much of the sales message is retained. Since most of his business comes from corporations checking on their ad agencies, he naturally hears many a snide comment about his work from Madison Avenue's "d-alley." Retorts Scherwin: "Agencies must realize that they can no longer . . . play this medium by the seat of their pants."

U.S. SHIPPING POLICY

An Answer to the S O S

DURING World War II the U.S. spent \$15 billion to build the mightiest merchant marine the world has ever known. But the peacetime U.S. merchant fleet has floundered along on a course of argument, scandal, and poverty until now both shippers and shipbuilders face the stormiest sailing since the Depression. Of 1,329 vessels (with another 1,966 in mothballs) currently flying the U.S. flag, fully 80% will be obsolete by 1965, and new ships to replace them are not coming off the ways. Since 1952 U.S. shipyards, once the world's busiest, have dropped from fourth to eighth place in volume of new construction, with only 24 vessels being built in 1954. For the peacetime shipping industry, the result is an increasingly high-cost, low-efficiency fleet whose share of world trade has slipped badly. In terms of future military needs, the problem is even more serious.

To answer the S O S, the Maritime Board has just started a program which it hopes will replace at least 60 worn-out vessels each year and boost shipyard employment from a low of 20,000 to a steady 36,000 men. The board's first-year goal, as approved by Congress for fiscal 1955; a total outlay of \$401 million in both Government subsidies and private funds to build, modernize, and repair 99 ships in U.S. shipyards. In its overall purpose, the new program is little different from the many ship-subsidy programs that the Government has launched since the basic Merchant Marine Act was passed in 1936. But in its operation under Maritime Board Chairman Louis S. Rothschild, a Kansas City retail magnate who has been in charge since 1953, it will be a stronger program, notable for its cost-conscious, businessman's approach.

Under the new program, the U.S. will spend a total of \$174 million in ship subsidies for 1955; private investors will put up another \$227 million to build up the fleet. Grace Line and Moore-McCormack have each contracted to replace two of their big passenger vessels (easily converted to trooper ships) at a cost of \$95 million, of which the lines will pay 55%. American President Lines will pay 85% of \$65.8 million to be spent for eight new passenger ships and freighters, the biggest such program under the present Merchant Marine Act. For its part, the Navy, which needs 19 high-speed tankers, will build four itself at a cost of

\$30 million; the rest will be built privately for lease to the Navy.

The Maritime Board has also worked out a whole series of satellite programs to improve the existing fleet and attract capital for brand-new ships. Congress has appropriated \$12 million for an emergency repair program to modernize 54 mothballed ships from the reserve fleet, has appropriated another \$11 million for a "Liberty Conversion Plan" to experiment with ways of modernizing the entire fleet of 1,500 wartime Liberty ships laid up in port.

In addition, Maritime Chairman Rothschild has pulled a leaf from the auto dealers' book; he has started a tanker trade-in program that he hopes will add 20 old tankers to the reserve fleet and start ten new ones abuilding in U.S. shipyards. Under the new plan, any tanker more than ten years old can be traded in for mothballing; the Government will pay a trade-in allowance that can then be used to build a new ship to replace the old one in active service. Another new idea is patterned after FHA: the board will insure ship mortgages up to 90% in hopes of luring capital into the shipyards.

The board has no way to cure completely the biggest troubles of the U.S. merchant marine—the high cost of shipbuilding in the U.S. and the high cost of operating ships with U.S. crews. As a result, despite subsidies, many shippers feel they can save money by placing orders for new vessels in German and Japanese shipyards (TIME, May 17). The present Maritime Board is trying to win the confidence of shippers not only through its new program but also by the prompt payment of back subsidies. In 1953, for example, the Government had subsidy claims dating back to 1947, was paying them off at the rate of only \$20 million a year. In fiscal 1954 the board paid off \$85 million in subsidies, much of the amount past due, and next year the rate will jump to \$115 million.

If the new maritime program works, it may go a long way toward preserving the essentially private character of the U.S. merchant marine, while at the same time broadening the scope of Government aid to a badly distressed industry. Some critics may complain that an annual outlay of \$174 million is too costly a subsidy. But the U.S. needs a strong merchant marine both in peace and war. The current program seems a relatively cheap price to pay for it.

METALS

California Treasure Hunt

When Donald Bartlett, an oil-company worker, and six of his friends in Bakersfield, Calif., decided to hunt for uranium they did it the easy way. They bought a \$495 scintillator and drove along the country roads in Kern County around Bakersfield. One day last December, as they drove along the Walker Pass road through the southern Sierra Mountains, the needle of the scintillator began to "go crazy." Bartlett and his friends scrambled out, soon found the reason: a big granite outcropping studded with pockets of radioactive ore (autunite). When they tunneled into the mountainside, the Sunday prospectors found enough ore to give California its first solid uranium strike—and its first uranium rush.

Last week the treasure hunt in oil-and-cotton-rich Kern County had reached feverish proportions, as shoe clerks, tinsmiths, bankers, doctors, and Hollywood bit-players filed some 200 claims in the county recorder's office. Thousands more rode into the hills in everything from jeeps to Cadillacs; in their spare time even housewives hopped into the family car and cruised hopefully about the area.

In Bakersfield Sears, Roebuck & Co. was hard put to keep Geiger counters and the more sensitive scintillators in stock; had already sold "hundreds" of them. Complained a professional ore analyzer: "My phone rings all night long. They call from all over the U.S., and they want to know if they should come out here and look for uranium."

Last week Donald Bartlett and his associates added to the excitement: they sold their "Miracle Mine" to Manhattan Geologist-Engineer M. William Dito, representing a number of interests, for an announced "\$1,000,000." Actually, the buyers paid only \$35,000, promised to pay the rest in royalties.

PERSONNEL

Changes of the Week

¶ William White, 57, who was ousted as president of the New York Central by Financier Robert R. Young, in the hottest railroad battle of the year, was elected president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corp. (793 miles of track stretching from Wilkes-Barre to Montreal), to succeed Joseph H. Nuelle, who voluntarily moved up to board chairman. White was also made president of the road's parent firm, the Delaware & Hudson Co., which controls the Hudson Coal Co., a leading anthracite producer. His new salary: about \$90,000 a year, v. \$120,000 at the Central. In the 1940s, when White was president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, he started merger talks with the D. & H. and the Boston & Maine railroads, to form a carrier that would compete with the Central. Though the plan fell through, White may now revive it, perhaps try to bring in the Nickel Plate, which is partly (15%) owned by the Lackawanna.

¶ George Macdonald Parker, 54, was



Mr. Vincent Sillitta, Traffic Manager of Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., discloses

"How this guided missile gets there on time!"

"... 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, fire . . . and a Clarostat product helps head the missile for an 'enemy' bomber!

"But before its deadly rendezvous, that tiny part of the missile's 'brain,' a Clarostat resistor, had to keep another vital appointment—with the Guided Missile production schedule.

"That date was kept by Air Express!

"We ship up to 15,000 pounds of Clarostat Resistors per month by Air Express. Their sizes range from the one men-

tioned above—finer than a human hair—to shipments weighing one hundred pounds and more.

"With Air Express help, we can meet extremely exacting delivery specifications. Yet most shipments cost *less* than by any other air service. A 25 lb. shipment from Boston to Toledo, for instance, costs \$6.45. That's 5¢ *less* than the next lowest air carrier—and the service can't be compared!"

It pays to express yourself clearly. Say Air Express!



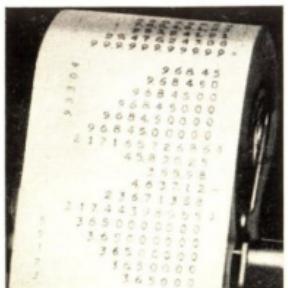
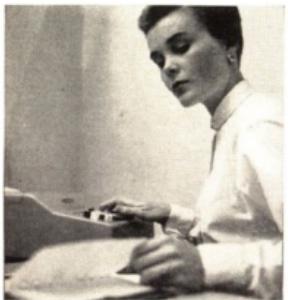
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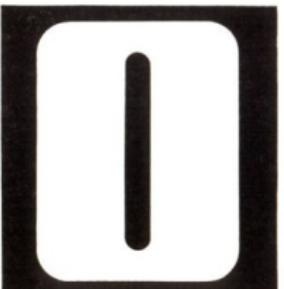
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elected president of Esso Export Corp., international sales arm of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.). A graduate engineer (University of Wisconsin, '23), Parker took a succession of jobs for gas producers, in 1943 began trotting the globe for Standard of N.J. In 1950 he went to London as an Esso Export vice president. He came back last year, bringing with him a 40-ft. Dutch sloop that he sails on Long Island Sound with his three sons.

¶ Charles Thomas Lipscomb Jr., 46, was elected president of the J. B. Williams Co. (shaving creams). After graduating from the University of North Carolina ('28), Lipscomb spent his first ten years in business with Vick Chemical Co., the next ten with Coca-Cola and McKesson & Robbins, where he became general sales manager. In 1950 he was elected president of Unilever's Pepsodent division, where he was responsible for bringing out the first chlorophyll toothpaste (Chloroden).

¶ A. (for Alfred) B. (for Bing) Drastrup, 49, was named president of Pittsburgh's A. M. Byers Co., biggest U.S. maker of wrought iron, replacing L. F. Rains, who is retiring after 23 years. Born in Copenhagen, Drastrup arrived in the U.S. in 1926, rounding out his schooling at Indiana University. He wanted to keep on going around the world, made it to the West Coast, but then retraced his steps and joined Byers in 1931 as a plant auditor. He rose through operations and sales to executive vice president last February.

OIL

Refinery for Williston

Deep in the Williston Basin at Mandan, N. Dak., last week, Standard Oil of Indiana started production at the basin's first oil refinery, a \$30 million giant that was as welcome to North Dakota as the first railroad. At capacity, Standard Oil's refinery will crack 30,000 bbls. of crude oil a day, give the Williston Basin its first local outlet for its oil. Though the basin holds one of the biggest oil pools in the U.S., its development has been hampered by lack of means to get the oil to market. The 445 wells already producing in the U.S. portion of the basin have never flowed at more than 15,000 bbls. a day. With the new refinery, production can be doubled and the products sent through Standard's pipeline to the Midwest.

HOUSING

King of the Builders

In the great U.S. housing boom, no one has done better than James Robert Price of Lafayette, Ind. As founder and boss of National Homes Corp., Price has succeeded where many another failed: he proved that a prefabricated house can be mass-produced and sold at a profit without looking like a Quonset hut. Last year Price sold 14,127 nonfarm houses; in 1954 he will account for one out of every 48 started. On a gross of \$41 million, National netted \$1,700,000 in fiscal 1954.

In Lafayette last week, 43-year-old

Whoever You Are . . . Whatever Your Business . . . An R/M Product Touches Your Life



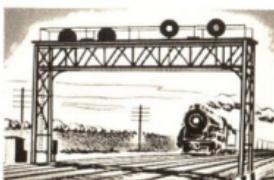
TWO GOOD REASONS FOR R/M ASBESTOS TEXTILES

Here's a lesson in preventing fire hazards. These ironing board covers and the insulation of electric iron cords are made of R/M Asbestos Textiles, which also protect electrical appliances—stoves, heaters, toasters, percolators—and scores of products outside your home. R/M is America's largest producer of asbestos textiles. You'll find Raybestos-Manhattan fireproof Asbestos Cloth, Yarn, Roving and Tape wherever there's need for electrical or high heat insulation—in laundry mangle rolls,

press pad covers, industrial safety clothing, packing, gaskets, turbine blankets, electrical cables. And you'll find R/M Coated Asbestos Fabrics and Tadpole Tapes sealing off firewalls of jet and propeller aircraft. But these only suggest R/M's specialized skills. In industry and your home, your life is touched by hundreds of products made in R/M's seven plants and laboratories. If you have problems involving asbestos, rubber, engineered plastic or sintered metal, call an R/M representative,



The intense heat that welds metal to metal is a serious fire hazard. So welding gloves, aprons and shields are made of R/M Asbestos Cloth to make them fireproof.



Signals like this are your safety sentinels when you travel by rail. To prevent failure, miles of electrical cables for these devices are insulated with R/M Asbestos Textiles.



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and Clutch Facings



Mechanical Packings
and Gaskets



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Abrasive and
Diamond Wheels



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Radiator Hose



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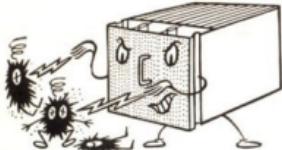
BY O. SOGLOW



DAMPENING SPARKS! Exhaust sparks from trucks are dangerous when there are combustible gases or vapors near-by. That's why so many trucks use Air-Maze exhaust spark arresters and dampen the sparks, help prevent explosions.



SUNSUITS NEXT FOR ESKIMOS? Some day Eskimos may trade in their seal skins for sun togs. Experts figure that the average world temperature is rising 1.5° F. per century. Reason: 2 billion tons of fuel burned each year put 6 billion tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, increasing the earth's absorption of heat from the sun.



ELECTROCUTES DUST! More than 90% of all air-borne dust, pollen and even smoke particles are literally shocked out of the air by Electro-maze electronic air filters. Designed for commercial and industrial installations, Electro-maze filters are more flexible in size, quicker to install. Can be cleaned manually or with built-in automatic or semi-automatic washers.

IF YOU BUILD OR USE engines, compressors, air-conditioning and ventilating equipment, or any device using air or liquids—the chances are there is an Air-Maze filter engineered to serve you better. Representatives in all principal cities. For condensed product catalog, write Air-Maze Corporation, Dept. A, 25000 Miles Rd., Cleveland 28, Ohio.

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Robert C. Lastman

NATIONAL'S PREFABRICATED HOUSE (1955 MODEL)

In one hour, everything and the kitchen sink.

Mass Builder Price announced that he has hardly begun to build. In the next six months, National plans to increase its capacity at Lafayette and build a new plant in Dallas to tap the fast-growing Southwest market. The new program will boost National's production from 120 houses a day to 275. Next year's production goal: 30,000, or about one in every 25 nonfarm houses built in the U.S.

"I Said Yes." The son of an osteopath, Jim Price quit Indiana University's business school during the Depression, in 1937 went into business drumming up loan prospects for Prudential Life and selling houses on the side. One day, says Price, "somebody asked if I could sell him a prefabricated house. I'd never seen a prefab, but I said yes." He bought a prefab from Gunnison Housing Corp. (now a U.S. Steel subsidiary), and decided that there were big opportunities in the business. (He has long since passed Gunnison as the No. 1 maker of prefabs.)

In 1940, with a stake of \$12,500 and 50 firm orders, Price and his younger brother George, now executive vice president, started turning out two-bedroom houses (with basement) for \$3,250, made money from the start. Says Price: "Several of the original buyers were offered \$11,000 this year for their homes, and they all refused." World War II brought Government orders for 8,000 units and gave National mass building experience.

24-Hour Service. Since no one had ever built houses on the mass scale Price wanted, he had to pioneer the development of special machines and techniques. For maximum efficiency, Price set up eleven assembly lines and scores of sub-assemblies in his Lafayette plant. Amid the Gatling-gun racket of automatic nailing machines one day last week, National's House No. 66,657 took shape at Lafayette. A wall swung down one assembly line, while ceilings, floors and roof were assembled on others. At one location, a machine cut and shaped a door and drilled all the holes for hardware in ten seconds; machines automatically sprayed a first coat of paint onto small pieces of wood, then other machines sanded them down for a second coat. In exactly one hour, House No. 66,657 was ready to be loaded aboard a waiting trailer, along with bathtub, water heater, cabi-

nets, sinks, etc. By next evening it was erected at an Ohio site 325 miles away. This week it will be ready for occupancy, with landscaping completed.

One secret of Jim Price's success is that he never starts a house down his assembly line before it is sold, thus keeps inventories of finished units down to zero. Another secret is his fleet of 255 huge trailers to deliver houses to building sites within 400 miles of his plant, thus licking the transportation costs that ruined many other prefabricators. Price sells his houses through some 550 builder-dealers around the country, some of whom gross upwards of \$500,000 a year. Biggest cluster of National homes: a development of 2,000 units at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mass & Class. Price has a price for every pocketbook, ranging from two-bedroom houses for \$5,500 to three- and four-bedroom "Custom" houses (see cut) for \$8,000 to \$30,000 (with Indiana limestone walls optional). On every house, National nets an average \$100—enough to make Jim Price a rich man. One hundred shares of National, purchased for \$5,000 in 1940, would now total some \$6,000 shares (through splits) and be worth more than \$3,000,000.

In his mass operation, Price has not



Arthur Siegel

BUILDER PRICE
In each home, a \$100 net.

TIME, OCTOBER 11, 1954



Give a construction man the tools...

Facts about the part banks play in the development of the right construction machinery for any job.

As any sidewalk superintendent can tell you, the above is not without pictorial license.

But even a sidewalk superintendent might not know this:

If enough people needed such a precision machine to do a job better, the construction equipment industry could and would make it.

What's more, they'd have the wholehearted backing of the nation's

bankers, and the reasons read like this.

Money Goes to Work

First of all, it's banking's job to put money to work wherever and whenever the opportunity for profitable and constructive enterprise exists. Therefore bankers must be ready to serve any industry's needs. Part of this service is through bank loans to companies in the construction equipment industry. This benefits a great many people, and results in such community advantages as better roads, bridges, airports, dams, levees and public buildings.

But the over-all effect of these

loans is felt far beyond the industry itself and its achievements.

You're the Winner

For one thing, they generate the jobs for men and women that are the natural result of money at work. For another, they provide private enterprise with the economic means to remain free, strong and progressive.

The Chase National Bank, first in loans to American industry, is proud of banking's contribution to the progress of our country.

The CHASE National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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neglected style. The 31 models in his 1955 line, now starting in production, were designed by Architect Charles M. Goodman of Washington, D.C. Says Price: "We can fight it out on a mass or class basis. We can provide a home for somebody who hasn't any kind of home, or give a rich man a home where he can entertain a Rockefeller."

LABOR

Strike's End

The 105-day strike of the Red-led, independent United Electrical Workers ended last week at Detroit's Square D electrical-equipment company. After the company had reopened its plant and employees started drifting back to work (TIME, Sept. 20), union leaders and management hammered out a settlement that meant victory for the company but saved face for the unionists. Among the terms: a 4¢ hourly wage hike (v. the 5¢ demanded and the 3¢ offered), an extra holiday, arbitration of 27 cases involving employees who were fired during the strike for alleged violence and intimidation.

The key issue revolved around a company demand for a no-strike clause. The face-saving solution: if the union asks for a wage hike next year and does not get it, it may strike, but the company can terminate its contract if the union exercises that right. In case of a wildcat strike, the company will ask the union if it supports the action. If it does, the union can be sued; if it does not, the employees can be fired.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

In a Rut. To help motorists stuck in snow and mud, Campbell Chain Co. of York, Pa., has put on sale curved metal lugs that snap easily around tires. The Traction Klips, designed for emergency grip action, are flipped off with a special lever. Price: \$5 a pair.

House Lining. New homes can be made virtually moisture- and termite-proof by lining exterior walls and foundations with a tough, translucent plastic film developed by Terre Haute's Visking Corp. "VisQueen" is noninflammable, will not dry out. Price: about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per sq. ft.

Self-Sharpening Saw. A circular blade for power saws that can be sharpened by merely sawing in reverse gear has been put on the market by Chicago's Skil Corp. Price: \$2.95-\$3.95.

Pickup. A lawnmower-like magnetic "sweeper" to pick up metal scraps from factory floors has been developed by Homer Mfg. Co. of Lima, Ohio. Prices: from \$124 to \$836, depending on width and intensity of magnets.

Self-Tuning Radio. For listeners who want to fall asleep to soft music on one station and wake up to loud jazz on another, Radio Corp. of America has marketed a new clock radio, Slumber King has a new control device that is preset to shift the dial and change the volume at the desired time. Price: \$59.95.



2,500,000 Shares

The National City Bank of New York Capital Stock

(Par Value \$20 Per Share)

Holders of the Bank's outstanding Capital Stock are being offered the right to subscribe at \$52.50 per share for the above shares at the rate of one share for each 3 shares of Capital Stock held of record on September 24, 1954. Subscription Warrants will expire at 3:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, on October 22, 1954.

The several Underwriters have agreed, subject to receiving opinions of counsel, to purchase any unsubscribed shares and, both during and following the subscription period, may offer shares of Capital Stock as set forth in the Offering Circular.

*The Chairman of the Board, in his letter of August 18, 1954
to the Bank's Shareholders, said in part:*

"In recommending [the increase in capital funds], the Board of Directors affirms its faith in the continuing growth of the American economy, and recognizes the responsibility of banking institutions to keep pace with the expansion of the businesses which they serve. The growth of population and national product, the achievements of research and of business management, and the resulting needs for capital and credit, all point to expanding demands for banking accommodation. The increase in our capital funds will enhance our ability, both as depositary and lender, to meet these demands. It will strengthen our position of leadership and increase our capacity to attract new business. It is in the interest of the shareholders, since it will provide a firm basis for continued growth."

Copies of the Offering Circular may be obtained from any of the several underwriters only in States in which such underwriters are qualified to act as dealers in securities and in which the Offering Circular may legally be distributed.

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MILESTONES

Died. James Howell Street, 50, prolific manufacturer of historical novels (*Tap Roots, Goodbye, My Lady*), who began at 20 as a Baptist minister, became a newspaperman (A.P., New York *World-Telegram*) until free-lance success in the late '30s allowed him to devote all his time to his facile tales of slave trading, dueling and boudoir derring-do; of a heart ailment; at Chapel Hill, N.C.

Died. Bert Lytell, 69, for 66 years an actor in the theater, radio, cinema and TV; after an operation; in Manhattan. A matinee idol of silent films (*The Lone Wolf, Alias Jimmy Valentine*), he moved smoothly from leading man to character roles on Broadway (*Lady in the Dark*), served as president of Actors' Equity for seven years (1939-46).

Died. Patrick Anthony McCarran, 78, Nevada's longtime (since 1933) Democratic Senator and state political boss; of a heart ailment; in Hawthorne, Nev. (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS).

Died. Dr. George Harrison Shull, 80, longtime (1915-42) professor of botany and genetics at Princeton University, developer in a never-ending series of experiments begun in 1905) of hybrid corn (along with Harvard's Edward Murray East, who was experimenting independently at the same time), which has resulted in a 25%-50% increase in corn production per acre; after long illness; in Princeton, N.J.

Died. George W. Armstrong, 88, multimillionaire Southern oilman who offered in 1949 to give Mississippi's struggling little Jefferson Military College \$50 million in oil lands if it would teach white supremacy, admit only white Christians, got turned down by the school, which then had no trouble raising an unrestricted \$100,000 from less prejudiced philanthropists; in Natchez, Miss.

Died. Robert Lee ("Muley") Doughton, 90, longtime (1911-53) Democratic Congressman from North Carolina, chairman under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee; in Laurel Springs, N.C. A self-made rich man (livestock, banking), shrewd, backwoodsly "Farmer Bob" took over the tax-initiating Ways and Means Committee in 1933, and for two decades (except for the Republican controlled 80th Congress) bossed it through the vast revenue-raising needed for depression and war. Determinedly cracker-barrel (Taxation is a matter of "getting the most feathers with the least squawks from the goose"), Tax-Planner Doughton tried to follow the fiscal center lane, grumbled disapprovingly about "Soak-the-Rich" programs at the same time he was denouncing a proposed federal sales tax because "it taxes the bread and britches of the poor."



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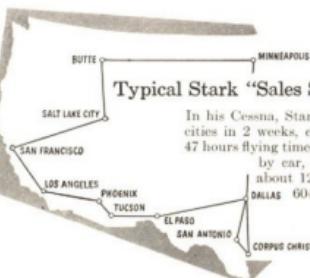
Better Service... Fewer Shutdowns

James Howell, Howell Machine Co., Somerton, Ohio, says, "Not only does my Cessna save time and money, it enables me to give much better service to customers. Recently, a tugboat engineer called for rush parts. I picked them up in Zanesville, had them to him in half an hour. When machinery failures force shutdowns of nearby mines, I deliver emergency parts immediately by Cessna." Howell also takes his wife, Jane, on 170 trips, says, "I just wouldn't have time for pleasure trips without the 170. It's the most comfortable ship I've ever traveled in. Others just don't have Cessna roominess." Howell praises Cessna's sturdy landing gear, also says, "Our 170 uses little more gasoline than my automobile!"



Out-of-Town Calls in Hours!

"Supervising sales in 11 states used to keep me moving constantly," says Larry Stark, Sales Manager of Dennison Foods, Oakland, Calif. "I lived miles from a big airport, had trouble gearing my plane to airline schedules. Now, in a Cessna 170, I cover more miles in less time, hangar my plane 10 minutes from home and travel on an auto budget! When I finish out-of-town calls, I head home immediately. We fly the daylights out of our 170 over some of the country's worst terrain and have had no repair problems. For a work horse, no plane can touch a Cessna!"



In his Cessna, Stark recently visited 12 cities in 2 weeks, completed the trip in 47 hours flying time. Averaging 50 m.p.h. by car, it would have taken about 121 hours to make the 6048-mile highway trip.

New Cessna 170—Now Only \$8295

Best Buy in Low-Price Field

Cessna 170 is the only airplane in the low-price field that offers you full 4-place comfort, all-metal construction, smooth 6-cylinder power, "Para-Lift" flaps for short landings, the world's safest, smoothest landing gear and 11 new features for 1954! It cruises over 120 m.p.h. Features bright new colors and trim, powerful heating-ventilating system (6 outlets), easy adaptability for skis, floats or cargo. For more information, see your nearest Cessna dealer (listed in yellow pages of phone book) or write CESSNA AIRCRAFT CO., DEPT. TM-77, WICHITA, KANSAS.



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THE VERTICAL FRONTIER

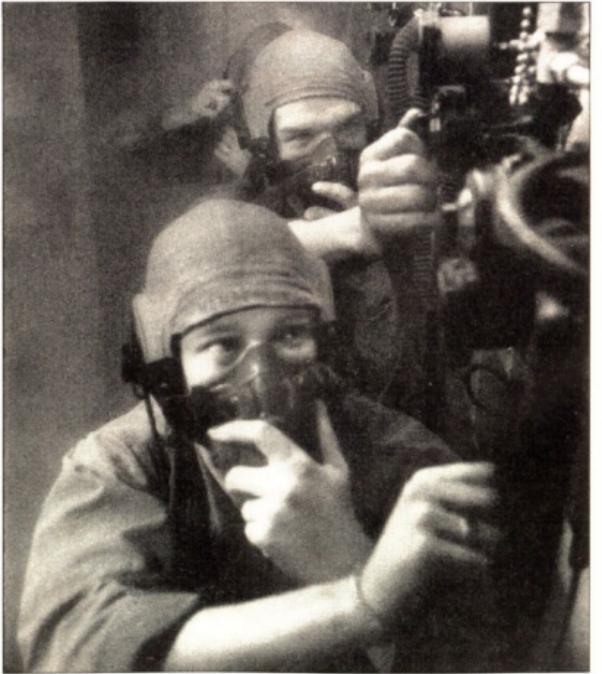
Aviation Medicine Takes Up the Challenge of Space

NATURE designed man's body for a groundling's life, never more than tree-top height above the earth's surface. In the upper reaches of the atmosphere or in the airless space beyond, man is as much out of his element as a mackerel marching across the Sahara. But unlike the mackerel, man is determined to transcend his environment. He reaches for the stars. A short half-century after the Wright brothers skittered over the sand dunes of Kitty Hawk, aircraft now on the designers' boards will fly at heights of 100,000 to 125,000 ft. Man (Major Arthur Murray) has already flown up to 90,000 ft. and at 2½ times the speed of sound. Rockets have gone up 250 miles at speeds up to 3,600 m.p.h., and two rhesus monkeys (named Pat and Mike) have survived the ordeal of being rocketed up

to 100,000 ft., are thus the current holders of the world's altitude record.

Man's body puts sharp limitations on how high he can go and how fast he can be accelerated to supersonic speeds. He has reached what Space Physiologist Hubertus Strughold aptly calls "the vertical frontier." To help conquer the frontier is the task of a young and bustling specialty: aviation medicine.

Most active in the field is the U.S. Air Force, which made great strides under its longtime surgeon general, Major General Harry George Armstrong (since July, surgeon of U.S. Air Forces in Europe). Just as busy on a smaller scale is the Navy, with most of its air-medical research directed by Captain Ashton Graybiel, one of the top U.S. heart experts. Scores of university laboratories are helping the



Margaret Bourke-White—Life
TESTING OXYGEN MASKS IN LOW-PRESSURE CHAMBER
At 120,000 feet, poisoned air and nuclei in the raw.

armed forces. Eager researchers are using themselves as guinea pigs for experiments in low-pressure chambers, on high-speed centrifuges and rocket-powered sleds. They are toiling up the Andes to find out how Peruvian Indians stand the strain of high altitude, breathing radioactive gases, and sweating in 122° chambers on low oxygen.

The Dangers of Altitude

The researchers' first problem was to find out in detail what happens to the human body during an ascent, and why. Aviation medicinemen now give this picture of men at steadily increasing altitudes:

Sea Level to 8,000 Ft. In a moderately-paced climb, the human machine does all right if no great demands are made on it. At this level, most flyers feel nothing more than a ping in the ears.

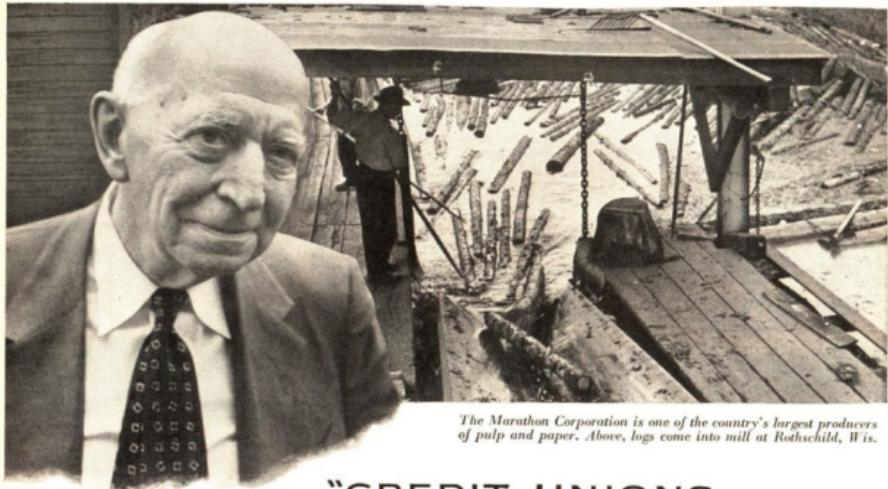
10,000 to 18,000 Ft. The field of vision narrows, so the armed forces require all flyers to breathe extra oxygen above 10,000 ft. in daylight (above 5,000 in darkness). Up to 15,000 ft., most flyers remain conscious without oxygen, but their working efficiency is reduced. After 15 minutes to an hour at approximately 18,000 ft., nearly all (unless acclimatized like Alpinists) lose consciousness. But before a man does so, he may have strange delusions. Classic example: a reconnaissance pilot in the western Pacific in World War II refused to bother with oxygen and thought he was taking magnificently daring pictures of enemy positions. It turned out that instead he had urinated into his camera. Says General Armstrong, soberly: "A man is not himself when he is suffering from oxygen lack, even when he believes he is."

18,000 to 30,000 Ft. An unacclimated man must have oxygen or lose consciousness in a maximum of 45 minutes, perhaps as little as 1½ minutes. Around 25,000 many a man has trouble with the expansion of gases trapped in his intestines, especially if he has drunk beer or pop or eaten beans, corn or fried foods.

30,000 to 43,000 Ft. A flyer must wear a tight-fitting mask over nose and mouth to breathe oxygen under pressure. In effect, this turns his windpipe and lungs into an internal pressurized cabin. The natural breathing process is reversed: the gads force the oxygen into the flyer, and he must make a positive effort to exhale. One major effect is to make communication more difficult. A pilot cannot utter a whole sentence, can gasp only a few words, perhaps mere syllables at a time. Even with oxygen, pilots may get the bends or the chokes.⁹ Also: a man cannot whistle, and he is likely to suffer from formication—the feeling that ants are marching over his body.

43,000 Ft. Pressure breathing becomes

* Bends: when pressure is released, the blood and other body fluids will hold less nitrogen and other gases in solution; these begin to bubble out, especially in the knees and wrists, causing great pain. Chokes: gas bubbles form in tissue inside the chest, cause pain probably through pressure on nerve endings. Breathing becomes impossible, and the whole circulatory system is in danger of collapse.



The Marathon Corporation is one of the country's largest producers of pulp and paper. Above, logs come into mill at Rothschild, Wis.

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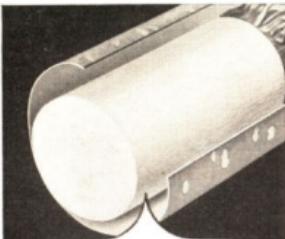
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impractical for long periods because of the strain on the chest. But up to 50,000 ft., an experienced pilot might remain conscious for one to ten minutes. Without oxygen he would pass out cold in 15 seconds.

50,000 Ft. The heart could no longer tolerate, even for a minute, the strain of an internally pressurized chest. So the whole body must be kept under pressure, in either a suit or a cabin. Most likely the pilot is now deep in the stratosphere (reached at a mere 24,000 ft. over the poles, at 60,000 ft. over the equator). With the clouds and the earth far below him, he has no points of reference for depth perception (judgment of distances) or focusing. He tends to keep his eyes in focus a short distance from the plane, will not see a distant enemy. This is the "pseudo-myopia" of altitude. At supersonic speeds, if he sees another plane approaching half a mile away, it will have passed him before the message from the retina registers on the perception center in his brain. This is "distance scotoma." The quality of light itself is changed: there are not enough dust particles to diffuse it. Even with sunshine all around, the pilot cannot see instruments in the shadows unless they are lighted.

63,000 Ft. "The Armstrong line," named for General Armstrong, who forecast it on a theoretical basis, later proved it with animals. Here, without protection, the blood boils, because the air pressure (57 mm. of mercury) equals the vapor pressure of water at body temperature.

80,000 Ft. Oxygen in the outside air now becomes poisonous because ionizing rays turn some of it into ozone, with three atoms to the molecule instead of two. Ozone rots rubber, corrodes metal and ruins a man's lungs. From here on up, only a sealed cabin with a built-in climate including its own air supply can sustain life.

120,000 Ft. Cosmic rays may be hazardous, with heavy nuclei in the raw. One can bore through a man, killing a "column" of tissue of 1,500 to 3,000 cells. An unlucky hit on the macula, the point of clearest vision at the center of the retina, could cause partial blindness. Even the rarefied air at this level will create enough friction, at speeds already foreseeable, to raise cockpit temperatures to 400° or 500° F. Air conditioning is a must, but to cool the air to a comfortable 80° would require forbiddingly heavy gear, so some designers have hit upon 120° as an attainable mark (if man can be equipped to withstand this sweltering heat).

The Dangers of Gravity

Next to the dangers caused by low atmospheric pressure at high altitude, the biggest perils on the vertical frontier are gravity forces. Every time a human body is subjected to acceleration (a word that scientists use broadly to include slowdowns and changes in direction as well as speed-ups), it feels the pull or push of gravity, or "G" forces. Common example: the passenger in the hot-rod who is thrown against the seat-back when the driver



Ross Madden—Black Star
RECORD-HOLDING RHESUS
Reaching for the stars.

makes a jack-rabbit start. In an airplane the crew is subject to sharp acceleration forces in any quick burst of speed, e.g., a jet-assisted take-off, or in an abrupt change in direction of flight. At high speeds even gentle turns can set up heavy acceleration forces. Thus when a fighter pilot makes a turn, his blood and guts are pulled by acceleration to the outside of the turn; blood flows from head to feet, and organs in the abdomen are pushed down to the pelvis. If the turn is sharp enough or fast enough to develop forces of two Gs (double the ordinary force of gravity) or more, the drainage of blood from the head and heart may make him black out.

One G is a force equal to that of gravity, which makes a man in free fall (without air drag) pick up speed at the rate of 32 ft. per second for every second of fall. The human body's ability to withstand G forces without injury varies enormously, from about two Gs to 15 or more, depending on the position and protection afforded. Damage is smallest if the shock is taken through the body's smallest dimension, from nose to nape and from the nail to the small of the back. Damage is greatest if the shock is taken so that blood rushes from head to feet (positive Gs) and worst of all from feet to head (negative Gs). Dr. Armstrong calculates that when a man jumps from a table 30 in. high and lands flat-footed on a hard floor, he subjects himself to the frightening force of 16 Gs, but is not harmed because the shock is taken head to feet. The daring experiments of Lieut. Colonel John Paul Stapp on a rocket sled show that the human frame can withstand great stresses (up to 45 Gs) if it is properly supported and can take them in the right direction.

In early experiments with a primitive centrifuge, Dr. Armstrong subjected a human volunteer—himself—to forces a



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high as 14 positive Gs and 4½ negative Gs. He reported: "The [facial] skin is markedly red and congested . . . There are small hemorrhages beneath the skin. The skull seems as if about to burst. The eyes feel as though burned from their sockets, and there is a dry, gritty feeling to the eyelids . . . General reactions are similar to those of one who has suffered a concussion of the brain, and there may be neuromuscular incoordination, and the gait is slightly staggering . . . Mental confusion may persist for several hours."

To man's five senses, the Navy's Dr. Graybiel adds two others, both of which are thrown out of kilter by G forces: 1) the sense of balance and posture—controlled by the inner ear's semicircular canals—which is lost when a pilot stands on his ear in a turn; as a consequence he cannot tell whether a distant line is tilted or horizontal; and 2) the sense of relation to gravity forces, which has its seat in a pea-sized gadget in the head called the otolith organ; when this is disturbed by fast spinning of the body, a pilot might see the Leaning Tower of Pisa straighten up and then lean over backward—a phenomenon that might make even a veteran flyer crash.

But if gravity forces are dangerous, so may be the lack of them in outer space. Says Dr. Graybiel: "I don't see how our heart-and-artery system can function in a weightless environment." He suggests a partial solution: the spaceship pilot should create his own gravity forces by flying a slightly curved or zigzag course. Better still, say others, rotate the ship.

The Only Cure

Medical men have no hope that they will ever concoct a pill to counteract oxygen, or an injection to let man get along without breathing oxygen. The only solution in sight for the dangers of both altitude and gravity is to equip man with an artificial skin and artificial organs.

First is the problem of oxygen. Today's pressure masks are thoroughly effective, though cumbersome and a bit uncomfortable. Soon they may even include an automatic indicator, which the Navy is perfecting, to tell a flyer when he is not getting as much oxygen as he needs long before he would realize it himself.

At the same 30,000-ft. level where he needs pressure oxygen, a flyer needs a pressure suit. If he is in a pressurized cabin or cockpit, the suit is only insurance—in case the cabin pressure fails accidentally or is shot out.

The Air Force Medical Services worked first on the "partial-pressure suit," which covers the trunk, arms and legs but leaves the hands and head free. The Navy took the job of trying to devise a full (*i.e.*, overall) pressure suit without the disadvantages of "frozen" joints and clubfingers. Now the Air Force is trying to improve on the Navy's work, and under military security both services are testing suits that they believe are markedly superior to any models the public has been told about. In everyday use, the "partial" suit is worn with a pressurized crash helmet.



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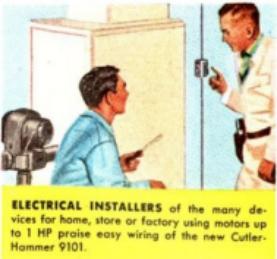
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met, and the two are hooked together to give an almost full pressure suit, still leaving the hands free. But this rig will not give as much protection against the bends or the boiling of blood as an overall pressure suit.

Another type of suit is needed to counteract the effect of gravity forces. "G suits" do that job in the crudest way possible—by restricting the flow of blood. The G suit looks like a pair of close-fitting overalls, with five rubber bladders set in: one over the belly, two over the thighs, and a pair around the calves. Automatically inflated, these check the footward blood flow, and they can be deflated for straightaway flight.

Theoretically, the G suit makes it possible for a pilot to tolerate as much as two Gs more than human nature in the raw. In practice, however, any flyer tenses his belly muscles when he is going into a tight



MAJOR GENERAL ARMSTRONG
What not to eat.

turn, and this tends to dam the blood stream. Some authorities question whether it really gives any more protection than good muscle tone, properly used. The Navy's Captain Charles F. Gell believes that the answer to G forces is not a suit but a reclining seat. At the Johnsville (Pa.) Air Development Center, he has experimented with tilt-back models which would enable a pilot to take the stresses fore and aft instead of up and down. But this makes for difficulties in seeing out and handling the controls.

On top of a G suit and a pressure suit, plus helmet and gloves, the pilot must wear protection against cold and immersion (he might have to bail out over the ocean). This means a quilted "liner," much like the Chinese army's winter gear (gadgeteers are trying to save weight and bulk by getting rid of the quilting), with a waterproof suit worn over everything.

By this time the pilot is wearing so many protective layers that he is in dan-

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ger of stewing in his own juices, so researchers of the U.S.A.F. Air Research and Development Command at Wright Air Force Base have developed a cooling suit to be worn under everything but the underwear. This consists of two layers of rubberized nylon quilted together, with two sets of air holes. A hose from a valve near the pilot's naval hooks the suit into the plane's air-conditioning system, and cooled air pours through small holes around his body. Warmed and spent, it escapes through larger holes and a set of dump valves.

His six suits may be cut down to five now that G bladders can be built into the pressure suit. But over the five, the human Christmas tree must drape more decorations: a parachute pack, a shoulder harness and lap belt, and underarm life preservers (replacing the gaudy old Mae West). For bail-out at high altitude, he dangles an oxygen cylinder. With an assortment of minor hardware such as a knife, flashlight and aluminum pistol, he is equipped for virtually any hazard, but miserably handicapped in flying a plane.

Thus attired, the fighter pilot cannot possibly empty his bowels in flight, and the only arrangements so far devised to let him urinate are minor variants of the old "motorman's pal." It is almost impossible for pilots to eat in flight, though altitude (for reasons not yet known) increases appetite, and a man begins to feel uncomfortably hungry after three to six hours. The Air Force is using gadgets that fit into cans of soup, fruit juice or milk and allow the pilot to suck the contents through a plastic tube let into a side port in his helmet visor.

The Future

Scientists do not hope ever basically to change man's earthbound nature. But they know that in the machine age, man has managed to adapt himself to conditions that seemed "inhuman" and "impossible" only 50 years ago. To ease his adaptation to space and speed, scientists are continuously studying examples of such adaptations in nature.

When man has equipped his body and built his spaceships to break through the vertical frontier, he will have new emotional problems to contend with. Writes Dr. Armstrong: "One peculiar and very interesting psychological reaction to high-altitude flight is the tendency to conceive the airplane as being a totally independent habitation or planet, free of all earthly connection or relationship . . . At extreme heights, where the earth is almost invisible through its ever-present enveloping haze, this conception in some instances becomes absolute. The result is a profound loneliness, accompanied by a state of mental depression and apprehension, as though one were irrevocably separated from the earth and all its inhabitants."

But the monkeys that were shot up to 190,080 ft. in an Aerobee rocket showed no signs of neurosis. Says General Armstrong: "If monkeys can do it, we can learn to do it, too."



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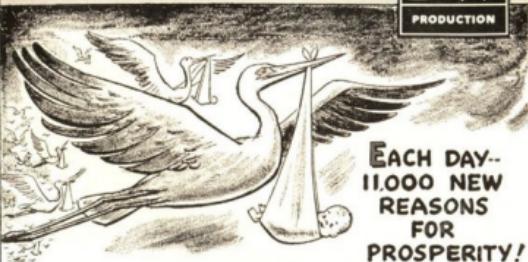
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Out of the Labyrinth

THE INVISIBLE WRITING [431 pp.]—
Arthur Koestler—Macmillan (\$5).

It was perhaps a comradely warning when seedy Otto Katz (who was later purged in Prague) told seedy Arthur Koestler (who lived to write about it) that everyone had inferiority complexes of various sizes but that Koestler's was not a complex. It was a cathedral.

The time was 1937. The place: Paris. Both men were Communists. Koestler, in fact, had just been sprung from a Franco prison and, as a liberal martyr, was welcomed with flowers at the Gare du Nord. But by then Comrade Koestler had already changed ideological trains. The moment had come during the Spanish Civil War when he was in jail as a Red spy. In cell 40, Seville Prison, the wisdom of Marx and Freud proved nothing against the presence of death and the pity for those who went nightly, crying "Madre!" before the firing squads. Into the ear of a warden, Prisoner Koestler whispered: "I am no longer a *rojo*." Henceforth he recognized that the text of reality had been written by no man, and that he would spend the rest of his life trying, in rare moments of grace, to decipher its invisible writing.

Sad Sagittarius. In Volume I of his autobiography (TIME, Sept. 22, 1952), Koestler started chasing after his "arrow in the blue." He was pursuing "the absolute cause, the magic formula which would produce the Golden Age." In Europe of '31, such sad Sagittarii were foredoomed to Communism: duly, at 26, the Hungarian ex-duelist, ex-Zionist and perpetual student joined the party that promised to heal all wounds, including inferiority complexes. *The Invisible Writing* tells the next stage of Koestler's intellectual vagabondage, through the labyrinthine ways of Marxism, to safe harbor in London, where he will "live happily ever after, until the Great Mushroom appears in the skies." Along the way Koestler compiles from skulls, rusted barbed wire and interviews with shattered survivors, the history of his old regiment—the commissars, *aparatchiki*, intellectual spivs, poets, peasants, pimps, betrayers and betrayed, who composed his "crusade without a cross."

Journalist Koestler made his pilgrimage to Russia just in time for the great 1932 famine, and traveled all the way to fabled Bokhara, where the muezzin had been replaced by the morning loudspeaker ("Get up, get up, empty your bowels, do your exercises . . ."). When he fell in love with a breathtakingly beautiful employee of the Baker Water Supply Board (whom he later denounced to the police as a suspected spy), Koestler found in her pathetic ignorance of the outside world his first seeds of disgust with Soviet Russia. But he still had a long way to travel before he was free. The journey took him across the face of Europe which he was

helping to devastate, doing assorted party propaganda jobs, watching the Reichstag fire and the Soviet purges from afar, living in cheap hotels, and writing his first novel (a story about collectivism in a children's home, from which Koestler now prints excerpts for the first time; it sounds somewhat like *The Rover Boys* as rewritten by Howard Fast). He also found time, as "Dr. A. Costler," to write a potboiling *Encyclopedia of Sexual Knowledge*, and to pay some attention to the neurotic women's auxiliaries of the class-war army.

On the way out of the labyrinth, memory was a better guide than hope. Koestler proved faithful to the links of a Jewish family—to those who loved him without Freudian gimmicks—his father, a lovable crank who went broke backing quack in-



Fred Stein—Fix

EX-COMMUNIST KOESTLER
Until the Great Mushroom appears.

ventions; his mother, so invincibly bourgeois that she knew her son could never have been a jailbird.

Who Will Listen? It is easy enough to say, with Elmer Davis, that eminent piece of journalistic litmus paper, that ex-Communists are bores. But Koestler is no bore. He transformed history into literature of such reality that it, in turn, became history. His masterpiece, *Darkness at Noon*, was based on the Moscow trials and told how Old Bolshevik "Rubashov" confessed falsely to a plot against the party, because confession was "the last service" he could render the party. While Koestler was writing that novel, Walter Krivitsky, ex-head of Soviet Military Intelligence for Western Europe, was writing a factual account of how a false confession had been extracted from a real-life Old Bolshevik. Koestler cites Krivitsky's eerie, almost-word-for-word confirmation of his own brilliant intuition why "Rubashov" confessed.

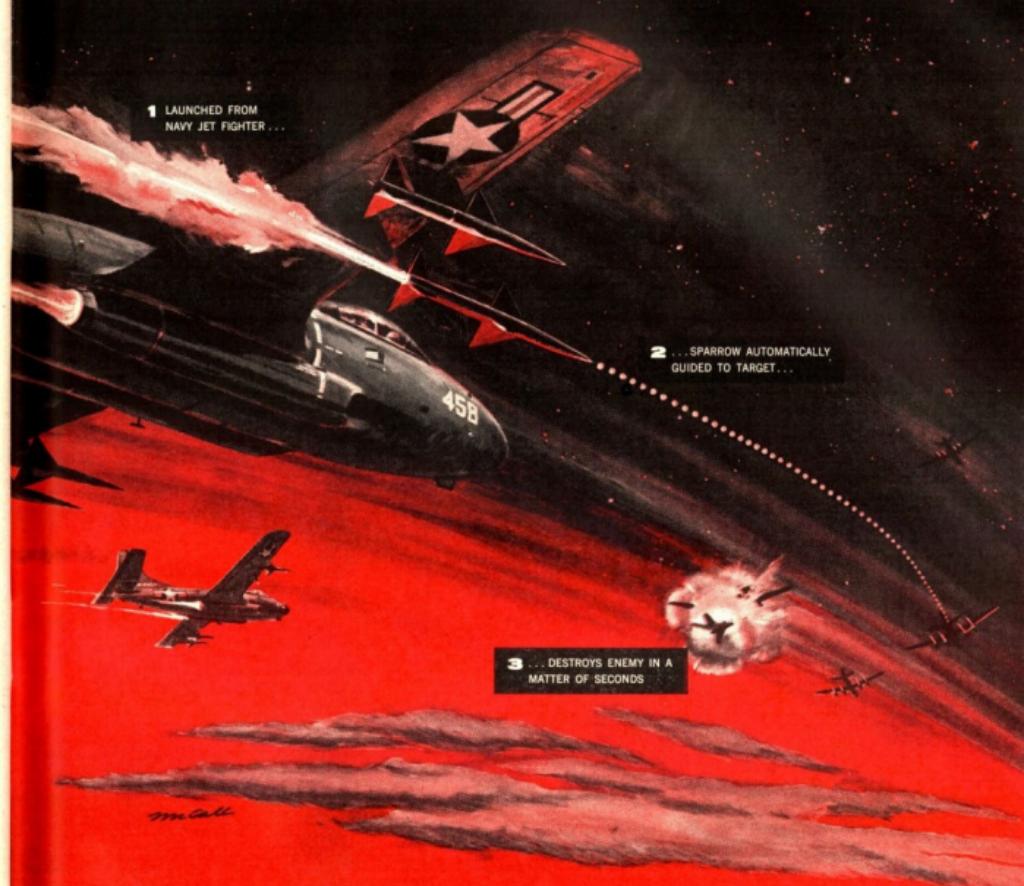
Ex-Communist Koestler writes of his seven lean years in the party with a kind of choked-up reluctance; in a sense, he has already made bigger and better confessions in his fiction. *The Invisible Writing* is nevertheless a fascinating document in which Koestler reaffirms membership in the company of those who, like Silone, Malraux, Chambers and others, have "seen the future" and are very much afraid that it may work. Koestler confesses to a recurring dream in which he shouts warning of terrible danger to a crowd, but no one will listen. With his faculty for making his nightmares come true, he is now living in England, whose natives "believe . . . that prisons and firing squads [and] slave camps just 'do happen' to ordinary people."

Koestler has found out that in Britain the Reichstag fire trial has been safely over for 350 years (when the right man was convicted, name of Guy Fawkes). The pilgrim has been given to understand that inferiority complexes should be of more moderate size than cathedrals—more on the lines of a semi-detached villa which may have terra-cotta griffins on the roof but no real monsters within. It is a "cosy" doghouse, Koestler admits, and in gratitude affirms that this mild rascaldom "closer to the text of the invisible writing than any other."

No one in Koestler's new home would dream of asking stranger what France's André Malraux once asked him: "Yes, my dear chap, but what do you think of the Apocalypse?" Koestler seems to think that it is always with us, and toward those who ignore it, he can be scathing. Replying to some letters asking whether a description of a mass killing was fact or fiction, Koestler wrote a blast that many readers—many of his fellow intellectuals—will have to take to heart: "You would blush if you were found out not to have heard the name of any second-rate contemporary writer, painter or composer . . . but you don't blush . . . to ask whether it is true that you are the contemporary of the greatest massacre in recorded history . . . As long as you don't feel . . . ashamed to be alive while others are put to death; not guilty, sick, humiliated because you were spared, you will remain . . . an accomplice by omission."

Coexistence with Giants

BETWEEN THE ELEPHANT'S EYES!, by Colonel Robert L. Scott Jr. [243 pp.; Dodd, Mead; \$3.75]. Colonel Scott, who told in his wartime bestseller, *God Is My Co-Pilot*, how he bagged Japanese planes now has spun an ingratiating yarn about how he bagged African big game. After dispatching the usual lion, leopard and elephant, Scott tracked Samburu, an almost legendary six-ton, ancient bull elephant that glides on noiseless, 28-inch footpads. Once, floundering out of a river, Hunter Scott suddenly came upon the huge-tusked giant and shouldered his rifle, only to find the sights waterlogged. By sliding back into the river, he sought to escape the shrieking charge. The monster, possibly distracted by Scott's Borana



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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher, James A. Thompson, 5 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; Editor-in-Chief, H. R. Luce; Editorial Director, J. S. Billings, 5 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, Roy Alexander, 5 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; Business Manager, James A. Thompson, 5 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

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Business Manager

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(Seal) (Signed) Sallie A. McGehee
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The big one got away.

tracker, turned aside. Scott finally crept close enough to aim between the elephant's eyes. But his admiration for the handsome old tusker dulled his urge to kill. He shot high, the old bull crashed off, and Colonel Scott returned to the States, well content that the big one got away.

NORTH TO DANGER, by Virgil Burford as told to Walt Morey [254 pp.; John Day \$3.75] makes a fine companion piece to Scott's elephant adventure. Diver Burford spent years in Alaska, mostly piloting salmon from cannery-owned traps or diving to the ocean floor to mend the same traps—amidst sharks and 20-foot octopuses. Once Burford was manning the airline on board ship when another diver in the water below rashly tried to spear an octopus. A hairy tentacle shot out, and for three hours the diver (Scotty-Evans by name) was caught 70 feet down in an inhuman tug-of-war between the octopus, which tried to drag him down, and Burford, who tried to haul him up. Finally, at the risk of splitting Evans in two, Burford started the boat to pull Evans loose. Then "the ugly, pear-shaped body of a giant octopus [appeared]. He was perched atop the [diver's] helmet, all eight tentacles about Evans' body." Burford slammed a pike pole through the creature's head and pulled Evans aboard. The great thing, Burford decided, is to avoid 1) panicking, 2) provoking the creatures. On those terms, he says, divers and octopuses can coexist.

Whigs in Clover

MELBOURNE [450 pp.]—Lord David Cecil—Bobbs-Merrill [\$5].

"The first Whig was the devil!" exclaimed Dr. Samuel Johnson in 1778. The good Tory doctor had reason to be vehement, for nothing like the Whig aristocracy had existed in England before. Whig families owned most of the land, dwelt in "homes with 60 bedrooms," gambled

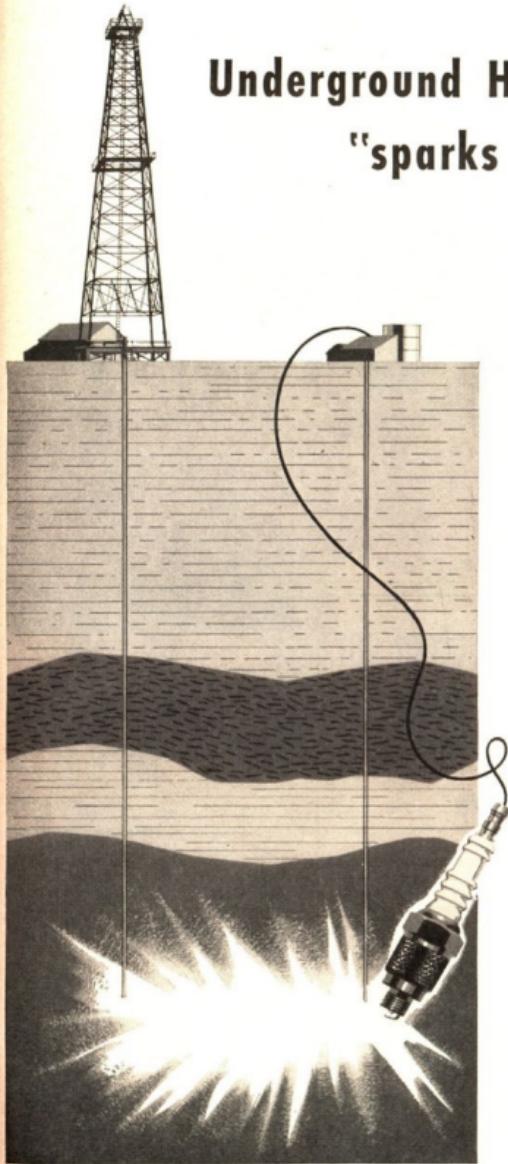
away whole fortunes in a night, and lived and governed England with "an animal recklessness at once terrifying and exhilarating." Whig men believed that chastity was a dangerous thing; it gave a man the gout, they said. Fortunately, Whig women did their best to keep the boys gout-free.

William Lamb, Second Viscount Melbourne, was England's last big Whig. In 1939 Lord David Cecil wrote the first part of Lamb's tale, *The Young Melbourne*, a biography that rated as one of the finest of the decade. Now Author Cecil has finished the job by carrying his story up to Melbourne's death in 1848. The complete book is superb.

Under the Dish, a Dish. Melbourne entered the world "free from the tiresome inhibitions that are induced by a sense of inferiority." He had no need to feel inferior; he was rumored not to be the son of the first Lord Melbourne—a dull fellow—but of his mother's favorite lover, Lord Egremont. The dashing Egremont, the story went, had had to pay £13,000 when he "bought" her from another lover, Lord Coleraine (lover and mistress, it was said, shared the proceeds).

It was his "capacity for compromising genially with circumstances" that gave Melbourne his first principle—to let people alone. "If we are to have a prevailing religion," Melbourne told the world urbanely, "let us have one that is cool and indifferent." He opposed popular education because, he said, "You may fill a person's head with nonsense which may be impossible ever to get out again." When he became Prime Minister, he never made a political or religious appointment until he was obliged to, and was annoyed when death forced his hand. "Damn it! Another bishop dead!" he would sigh. "I believe they die to vex me."

But like many an indolent, skeptical fellow, Melbourne was fatally attracted by vigorous, strong-willed women. His wife, Caroline Ponsonby (known in Whig circles as "the Fairy Queen"), was fond of



Underground Heat Wave "sparks up" sleepy oil

In most "worked-out" oil fields, geologists estimate that more than 50% of the total amount of crude oil still remains inert within the "sands" around the old wells, obstinately resisting conventional methods of recovery.

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her amiable husband, but fonder, it was said, of such rare thrills as being "carried [into dinner] concealed under a silver dish cover, from which she emerged on the dinner table stark naked.

A Snack of Glass. When "Queen" Caroline met Lord Byron, even the robust Whig was rocked by the resulting drama. Caroline dressed up as Poet Byron's page boy in a silver-laced jacket and scarlet pantaloons, bit large pieces out of her wine glass when she saw him talking to another woman. But Melbourne stood staunchly by his Fairy Queen, watching her glittering hysteria degenerate into madness. She died in 1828, leaving him the father of a half-witted boy.

In 1834 Melbourne became Britain's vaguest, strangest Prime Minister. Years



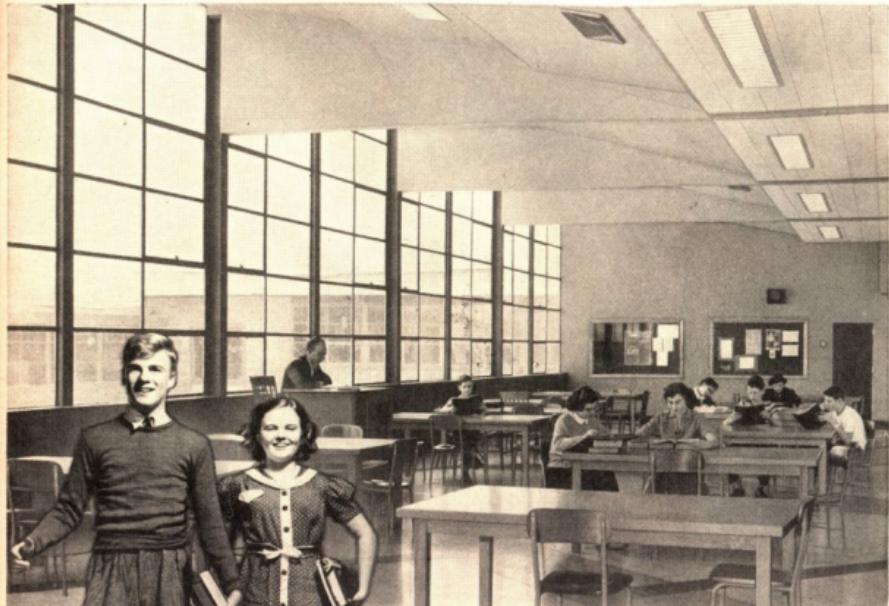
Collection of Sir John Murray

LADY CAROLINE LAMB
Chastity gives a man the gout.

later, even his old friends in the Cabinet were shocked when, after at last reaching agreement on the price of bread, they heard their Premier calling after them down the stairs: "Stop a bit! What did we decide? Is it to lower the price... or isn't it? It doesn't matter which, but we must all say the same thing."

How to Lick Bad Habits. In 1837 the young Queen Victoria ascended the throne, and the aging Whig skeptic was handed the unusual task of explaining the basic principles of faith and politics to an innocent girl. The young Queen all but fell in love with him. "Dear Lord M!" (as the Queen called him in her diary) could explain anything, from the martial conquest of Canada to the marital conduct of Henry VIII ("Those women bothered him so," he told her). He was always so reassuring about everything. "If you have a bad habit," he said, "the best way to get out of it is to take your fill of it." Complicated matters, such as the monarchical history of Scotland, he summed up with fine brevity ("There are too many Jameses and all murdered. The Scottish are a dreadful people").

For a few brief years, the last of the Regency Whigs held the hand of the first of the Victorian moralists. But the heyday



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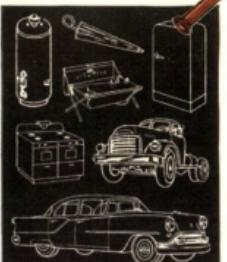
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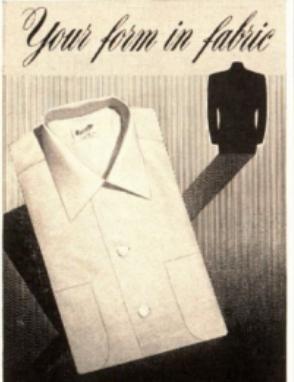
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of the Whig aristocracy was over. When the young Queen married her stern, respectable Prince Consort, Melbourne found himself in the doghouse. For a while Lord M fought the changing order, and his aged voice could be heard crying: "This damned morality will ruin everything!" But at last he retired to the country. "The fire is out," he told his friends bluntly. "The fire is out."

Mixed Fiction

KATHERINE, by Anya Seton [589 pp.; Houghton Mifflin; \$3.95]. The Plantagenets really lived it up. They dined on roast lark, ginger fritters and porcupine seethed in almond milk, and their halls were strewn with cartloads of rose petals. The Plantagenets' brides were not so hot, but their mistresses were every bit as toothsome as the ginger fritters. Such a dish was Katherine de Roet, the daughter of an obscure herald. She had scarcely settled down at the court of Edward III when she was nearly raped by a dour Saxon knight. The gay John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, later prominent in Shakespeare ("Live in thy shame, but die not shame with thee"), rescued Katherine and saw her safely married to the knight. But soon John, too, was panting after her. Eventually, she presented John with four bouncing bastards, who were legitimized by King and Pope in due course, after Kate's first husband and John's other wives conveniently died. In *Katherine*, Author Seton (*Dragonwyck*, *My Theodosia*) has expertly laced up a busy novel of historical fact and feminine fancy that is sure to find favor among the Plantagenets of Hollywood.

MADAME DE, by Louise de Vilmorin, translated by Duff Cooper [54 pp.; Messner; \$2.50], is a literary visit from the frail, salon-bred French writer whose fans think that she may succeed to Colette's place as first lady of French letters. Author de Vilmorin has a wonderful flair for wacky as well as genuine elegance, and writes with a kind of passionate superficiality rarely attempted since the court novel died with the French court. *Madame De*, already known to some U.S. moviegoers in an excellent screen version (*TIME*, July 26), is a high-society triangle in which a pair of diamond earrings wanders from husband to wife to jeweler to mistress to lover to wife and back to husband, evoking tinkles of high comedy and muted tragedy on the way. The story is a tiny wonder, perfect and trivial as a Japanese miniature tree.

JULIETTA, translated by Alison Brothers [147 pp.; Messner; \$3], is a contrasting companion piece from the same perfumed pen. It is a moony, brilliant bit of boy-meets-girlishness, more or less what might have happened if Stendhal had been writing for Sam Goldwyn. The ideal cast: Cary Grant, Gene Tierney and Audrey Hepburn. The plot: Tierney, a high-fashion cutie, comes for a visit at the country house of Grant, her fiancé. No sooner has she arrived than Grant discovers that Hepburn, a runaway adolescent,

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has parked herself on his premises. Sure that Tierney won't understand, he hides the girl in the attic. From there out, it is pie-in-the-eye farce, but with a gentle sigh to be heard, just offscreen, for the inexorable way of a maid with a man. Best of all is the fine satin cushion of language underneath the folderol.

The BLACKBOARD JUNGLE, by Evan Hunter (309 pp.; Simon & Schuster; \$3.50). Everybody talks about juvenile delinquency, but Evan Hunter, who used to teach at a New York City vocational high school, has done something about it. He has written a nightmareish but authentic first novel about the problem that should scare the curls off mothers' heads and drive the most carpet-slipped father to vigilant attendance at the P.T.A. On his first day at North Manual Trades, earnest young English Instructor Richard Dadier stops a 17-year-old from raping a new instructor on the stairs. Within two weeks seven boys waylay Dadier in an alley and beat, kick and gouge him into insensibility. The horny-handed principal and the cynical older instructors are no help to Rick Dadier in his attempts to awaken his pupils' bored, backward minds. When one boy pulls a knife on him, Dadier fights furiously, gets his arm slashed—and the class suddenly sides with him. The knifer is pinned down by other boys, and Dadier senses that there is a law of sorts in the blackboard jungle after all. He is even allowed to march the culprit off to the principal's office (and reform school), having won the right in trial by combat.

REUNION, by Merle Miller (345 pp.; Viking; \$3.95). Author Miller, whose second novel, *That Winter*, showed him as a man who could write without having observed, has produced his fourth novel and can now safely be placed with that group of contemporary novelists who might be called Circumstantialists. The Circumstantialist, like the pack rat, cannot bear to throw anything away. Meticulously, he collects and records every circumstance of characters' lives. Turning over every last scrap of detail, he seems to hope desperately that somewhere he and the reader may catch some glimpse of a real life beneath the litter of facts. *Reunion* concerns the get-together, eight years after, of eight survivors of a battle-scarred company. In the cast: the rising young lawyer with a beautiful wife and a not-so-beautiful Greenwich Village mistress, the ex-sergeant who plays the horses and the fillies, the gentleman farmer whose wife is unfaithful (he encourages it), the small-town publisher whose wife is also unfaithful (he would deplore it), and Homer Aswell, who believes he is dead. Miller relentlessly records everything—the brand of cigarettes they smoke, the way they like their Martinis, the jobs they had, the girls they missed, how their houses are furnished, how they take a bath. This may not add up to a novel, but readers will have some fun "recognizing" themselves or their friends in some of the meticulous sketches.



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MacArty, Geo. M. Brewster & Son, Inc., Gen'l Contractors, Bogota, N.J. "We're switching to nylon on more than 110 pieces of equipment."

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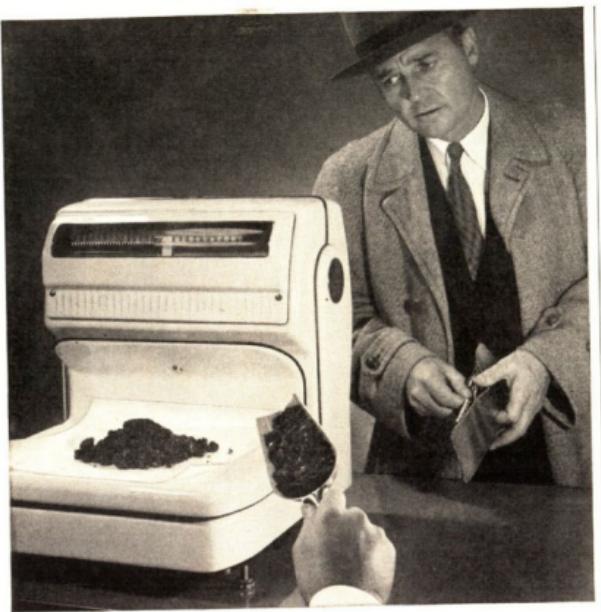
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Worthy Cause. In El Paso, police began looking for a magazine salesman who told prospective customers that he was trying to raise money to bail his grandmother out of jail.

Contact Lens. In Hamilton, Ont., after being arrested on charges of stealing a pair of \$1.50 glasses from a department store, Joseph McShane protested that he took them only "so I could see my way out of the store."

Vox Pop. In Salt Lake City, when Attorney General E. R. Callister proposed publicly that the death sentence be abolished, the first favorable letter he received was signed: "Don Jesse Neal, Death Row, Utah State Prison."

With Gravy. In Chicago, Restaurateur Gus Scopos, arrested on assault charges after pouring hot grease over Customer Kenneth Carpenter, had the charges dismissed when he testified: "He ordered one hamburger—mind you, just one—then he poured a whole bottle of catsup over it."

Relative Immunity. In Honolulu, Joaquin A. Padayao complained that police were too harsh in charging him with first-degree murder, explained: "It should be second-degree. I only shot my wife."

Stinking Situation. In New Britain, Conn., when officials wanted to try out the city's new incinerator, they found themselves without enough garbage, borrowed 70 tons from nearby Hartford.

Catharsis. In Milwaukee, after walking up to a 205-lb. policeman and slapping him across the cheek, Richard D. Tumpo, 20, told the court: "I don't like policemen. I had all this inside me; now I guess it's released."

Dog's Life. In Orlando, Fla., when sheriff's deputies found E. R. Kriss barking lustily on the lid of a garbage pail and howling like a dog, Kriss explained that he wanted to get even with his neighbor's hound, which had kept him awake because it was barking.

About Face. In Fort Worth, after 4 years as a tavern owner, Harry M. Blankenship piled his stock of brew on the sidewalk in front of his café, announced as he walked away from it: "I decided to stop working for the Devil and go to work for the Lord."

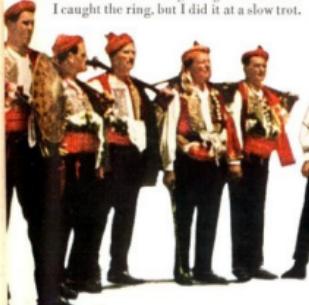
The Question. In Milwaukee, Ly Gamroth, 22, punched his wife Janet in the nose and brandished a revolver at her. She gave her wrist watch, engagement ring and wedding rings to his 17-year-old girl friend, just before getting a six-month jail sentence for assault and battery screamed at his wife: "I don't know why you want to send me to prison!"

I AIMED HIGH
WHEN I RODE AGAINST

Balkan Lancers



1 "Threading a needle blindfolded should be easy for the Yugoslav peasants who compete at Sinj once a year in their sport of Alka," writes Wendy Hiltz, an American friend of Canadian Club. "The horsemen gallop down a 300-yard course in 13 seconds and snatch an 8-inch ring hung from a wire. I caught the ring, but I did it at a slow trot."



2 "An Alka champion had shown me how to hold the 10-foot lance. I noticed at the time, his costume looked shabby. I couldn't help mentioning it. 'Naturally,' he smiled, 'it's 240 years old!'"

3 "After congratulating the winner, who won no prize but only honor for his bull's-eye, I got the story on the costumes. They're uniforms that were worn in battle against the Turks in 1715. Kept in the museum at Sinj, they're taken out every summer for the Alka competition."

4 "I caught up on history later when I met a local bigwig. 'We're modernizing Yugoslavia,' he said, and proved it by serving me Canadian Club!"

5 "Alka celebrates the defeat of invading Turks. People everywhere celebrate with Canadian Club. I find it's famous wherever I travel."

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